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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,890 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L	EUXINE	3854	500	G. Scrivener	14th Jan.
—	NIZAM	2726	860	R. Haslewood	21st ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3200	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	S. Ashdown	20th May.
					TUESDAY.
M	BENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3200	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	S. Asndown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th ,,	16th April

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan.1887
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2500	450	30th ,,
PANDORA	P. Merse	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	... Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3397	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 27, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 10, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,

ALL WOOL

Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard. Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.

WANTED, a few experienced OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS. Apply, stating salary expected, and sending copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER in charge,
Junagadh Railway, Junagadh.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE; ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.

Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.

Ulsters, Mantels and Mantle's, &c., &c., for Ladies.

Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.

Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children

AT

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.

NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ...per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100 ,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ... ,, 100 ,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... ,, 100 ,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... ,, 100 ,,	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20.	CLARET, SPECIALITE, "St. Julien," Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12.	HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, verstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "PRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

***THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT/
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,

ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
OR
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 ,,	,,	,, 2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ ,,	,, (thin)	,, 2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
OR
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "Gold Mohur" is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sen to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHET AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

PICCOLOS.	Rs. a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0
NIGGER BONES.	
Per set	2 0
Ditto Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Dance, the Distinct	0 8
TAMBOURINES.	
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,, ,,	9 0
11 ,, ,,	6 0
9 ,, ,, with Tacked Head	3 0
,, ,, Electroplated Metal Hoop	10 0
CASTANETS.	
Ebony, per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 Rs. 35 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 5 to	20 0
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large Assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

CORNETS	Rs. a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in Case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS	
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made)	32 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners—In Walnut Case	200 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rose-wood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rose-wood Concertina, 28 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate	75 0
Do. do. without Lip Plate	65 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box	35 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Cases, each Rs. 4, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.	
A new stock just received each at Rs. 21, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to Acuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

TO BE LET.

FOR immediate possession a large and commodious building—the "Sea View"—on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with three stories open to the westerly sea breeze, as well as open from all sides, commanding excellent views. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

BOLTON & Co., Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 6 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

MORGAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., Americas and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

GODRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY SURVEY.

A FEW SURVEYORS, CLERKS, and DRAFTSMEN required for the above Survey for about 5 months (five months). Applications with COPIES ONLY of TESTIMONIALS may be sent to the Superintending Engineer, care of Post Office, Bombay. These copies will not be returned nor will replies be sent to unsuccessful candidates, but the completion of establishment will be notified hereafter.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 25th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF,
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
ITALIAN BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
OPENING OF FURTHER SECTIONS.
SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Dharwar to Deuli, 56 Miles, will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on the 24th instant.
The train service will be as follows :—

UP			DOWN.		
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	A.M.
Leave Dharwar	..11-35	..2-45	Leave Deuli	..8-55	..9-40
	A.M.		Do. Londa	..10 15	..11-0
Do. Londa	..3-28	..6-36		A.M.	P.M.
Arrive Deuli	..4-18	..7-24	Arrive Dharwar	..1-52	..2-40

Arrangements are being made with W. I. P. Railway for through booking between Stations on the S. M. Railway and Mormugao and Bombay.
For further particulars see Notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.
G. M. STEWARD,
Agent. S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 8th January 1887.

TO BE LET, SEA VIEW on Bandora Hill, For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a Commodious BUNGALOW in Mundle Colaba, now in the occupation of Nowrosjee Pestonjee Vasil, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHUNDRABAI wife of DAMODHUR RUGHANATH has contracted to SELL to NUROTUM JETHA the property herein described. All persons having any claim demand against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at 2nd Carpenter Street, No. 13, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (37) square yards or thereabouts with the building or dwelling house standing thereon Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1686, New Survey No. 2207 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 21, and now under ward No. 6549 and street No. 25 situate at first Carpenter Street, on the south side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of Gunoba Narayenjee, on the west by the property of the said Damodhur Rughanathjee, on the north by the first Carpenter Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweeper's quarters and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Chundrabai and her tenants. Bombay, 5th January, 1887.
MORELDHUR CUTCHOO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY 26th inst. for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1887-88 as under :—

SUPPLIES.

1. Road metal.
2. Sand, stone and sea sand.
3. Bullock carts and bullock pairs on hire.
4. Petty stores.
5. Hardware.
6. Shoes and nails for horses and bullocks.
7. Coal and coke, &c.
8. Timber of all sorts.
9. Disinfectants.
10. Stationery.
11. Printing.
12. Beef, mutton, and bread for the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens.

WORKS.

1. Annual Repairs to Municipal buildings and petty works.
2. Lighting Kerosine Oil Lamps.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rs. 1 for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.
No notice will be taken of Tenders for the supply of road metal, sand stone and sea sand, shoes and nails, coal and coke, disinfectants and stationery unless accompanied with samples. When the Tender for the supply of hardware samples of picks and powras only will be required.
The usual deposit should be paid separately in to the cash roller's office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of Advertising and printing or preparing the contracts.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right of settling before accepting Tenders, such of the rates for petty, stores hardware, coal and annual repairs in succesful Tenders as may appear to be in excess of the ruling Market price.
F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Muni. Comr's. Office, 10th January 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Nos. 11 to 16, being the
Official Indian Exhibition Numbers, edited by SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.
Price each No. Re. 1-6.
CONTENTS.

No. 11.—Eleven full page Engravings. Street in Bombay. Details of Screens (3). Copper Vase (B. School of Art). Panel and Window (School of Art). Kinkhabs (2). Picture Frame and Cabinet. Plans of Exhibition (2).
No. 12.—Thirteen full page Engravings. Jeypore Enamels. Engraved Brass Plate and Tray Panel of Decorative Painting with Glass, Ulwar Pottery, &c.
No. 13.—Full page Portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria ; H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore and H. H. Maharao Raja of Ulwar, and 17 other full page Engravings. Inlaid Marble and Carved Soapstone, Agra. Inlaid Trays. Silver Gilt Casket, &c.
No. 14.—12 full page and 3 double page Engravings. Carved Screens. Inlaid Brass Panels. Hoshiapur Table Tops. Carved Sandalwood Cabinet, Mysore. Horns and Ivory Casket. Gateway, Gwalior. Cotton Prints, Punjab, &c.
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No. 16.—Full page Portrait of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and 10 full page Engravings. Carved Pigeon-house. Silk Marriage Sari. Gold and Silver work. Pottery and Lacqueredware. Inlaid and Sandalwood Carving, &c.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

THE Steamer "VAITARNA" or "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder THIS, TUESDAY, EVENING at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.
The Italian String Band will be on board.
FARE—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from
THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

RE THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE SALE of the Mills of the above-named Company is POSTPONED *sine die*,—Dated this 10th day of January 1887.
NANU & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys to the Executors of the late Seth Kessowjee Jadowjee.

TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, aged 31 and 26 respectively, are anxious to TAKE SITUATIONS in an Auctioneering or similar business in Bombay with a view to partnership. They have had good experience in the business and can give the highest references. For further particulars Apply BOX 3109, Sells' Advertising Office, 167, Fleet Street, London.

WANTED, for up-country, Rajputana, several EXPERIENCED COTTON SELECTORS. Parsees preferred. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to
GLADE & Co.

NOTICE.
THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1887, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on the 27th January 1887.
1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.
ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B. Kolaba.
Kolaba Collector's Office, Camp Uran, 5th January 1887

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A COMPOUNDER REQUIRED. Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

WANTED a HINDOO CLERK with knowledge of Accounts. Apply to S., care of this Paper.

WANTED an experienced COTTON SELECTOR for a Mill. Apply stating salary expected, N., care of this Office.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona, will REOPEN on MONDAY 17th Jany. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

JUST RECEIVED, Hand Mirrors, Soap Trays, Japan Trays, Metal Dish Covers, Coffee Pots, Nevada Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Fort.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Keeroo Mauded Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

EDUCATIONAL.—I esteem M. de Nazareth, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, a First Class French "Coacher." Bombay, 10 January 1887. Walter H. Rae, P., R. N., H. M. S. Briton.

WANTED for Up-country Competent COMPOUNDER used to English Chemist's shop work—Salary to commence at Rs. 50 per measem. Apply Personally to Mr. BAYNON, Manager, Phillips & Co. Ld., Fort, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order and warranted to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest material. 3, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAILOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this Process just to hand.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCUS and Co, Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

"WHY PAY MORE".—White Kid Gloves from Rs. 1-12 per pair. White dress ties 8 as. each. Dress pumps Rs. 6-15 per pair. Silk Handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8 each. THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE, of the finest Brands, at PARSEES, Apollo Street

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangos Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on a day to be fixed hereafter named subject to such conditions of sale as will shortly be settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,356 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station at Ghatkopar, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills), contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 11, 1887.

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ended December 31st 1886 has been declared and made payable on and after the 11th instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to 10th January both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 1st January 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per share being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ended December 31st 1886 has been declared and made payable on and after the 11th instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be losed from the 1st to 10th January both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st January 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 5 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ended December 31st 1886 has been declared and made payable on and after the 11th instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to 10th January both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st January 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ended December 31st 1886 has been declared and made payable on and after the 11th instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to 10th January both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st January 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
PIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE and ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining a roughly sound wines at moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidator, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

FOR SALE.
THE property of Captain HAMILTON, A.D.C.
FLORA, Bay c.b. mare aged 13-1½. W.I.T.C. certificate, winner of many races. A perfect polo pony and pleasant hack. Very good in harness.
BAY, c. b. Mare aged 13-1½. Very fast and handsome. A promising polo pony. Good mouth.
GREY, c.b. Mare, 5 years. 13-3½. An exceptionally fast trapper and pleasant hack. Very fine action and good mouth.
A light built pony Dogcart, by Lindover, London, built for a pony 13-2 or 13-3 ; lately brought out from England and in excellent repair. A very nice looking cart.
A set of black (English leather) tandem pony harness, brass mountings, only 4 months in use with breastplates and collars.
The 3 ponies are all believed sound and are open to Veterinary examination.
For further particulars apply to
LIEUT. WARNER,
Marine Battalion, Marine Lines.

NOTICE.—No. 3854.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888 or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1888-89, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post, up to noon of MONDAY the 17th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this stipulation, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.
5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th December 1886.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF HIS BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.
Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,690
" 1885 ... £968,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£2,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£3,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Ashleighbrook (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Rossetta (s), from London and Trieste ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee ; Khiwa (s), Hongkong and Shanghai ; and Soindia (s), Calcutta and Galle.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 1st instant shows a decrease of Rs. 23,340 in receipts.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Archimede and Inchgarvie left the docks last Saturday. The s. s. Crown of Arragon entered on Sunday, and the s. s. Arara and Sorrento yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—White—Mr. Arthur, Capt. Fenton, Col. Hodgkinson and Mr., Summers *vs.* Black and Yellow.—Mr. Barton, Mr. Baker Mr. Craigie, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Warner. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The first lecture of the season in connection with the above Society will be delivered at the Frámji Cowasji Institute at 6 p. m. to-day by the well-known Sanskrit scholar and poet the blind Pandit Gattulalji Ghanshyámji. Subject—" The Ancient Lore of India and the systems of cultivating it." The lecture is open to the public.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Monoojee Noora, a rekla driver, was fined Rs. 5 yesterday by Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly goading his bullock. As the animal was bleeding, one of the passengers in the conveyance informed a policeman of the circumstance. Mr. Ryan remarked, when convicting the accused, that he was glad that passengers were taking up the matter and attempting to put a stop to such cruelty.

HARBOUR EXCURSION.—Another moonlight excursion in the harbour is advertised to take place this evening, when the arrangements will be very much the same as on Saturday night. On that occasion a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of a cruise in the harbour, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. There is no doubt that this evening's outing will be equally pleasant.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Haines Road, touching the death of Shunker Bhikaree, aged 39 years, a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway workshops. On the 23rd September last, while carrying a bucket of water, an arching over which he was passing suddenly gave way, and he was thrown into a drain containing hot water and scalded, and died from its effects on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Louis Fernandes, a Goanese cook in the employ of Mr. Framjee Eduljee, a merchant, residing at Gilder Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing six pieces of wearing appeal and a copper vessel, of the collective value of Rs. 15-4, the property of his master. The accused after stealing the articles sold them to a tailor living at Dhobie Talao from whom the property was recovered by the police. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Quadrille	Kunstrel	Strauss.
Operatic Selection	J. Masnadieri	Verdi.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.
Selection	Il Travatore	Verdi.
Patrol	Turkish	Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Dewraj Kustoor, living in Dongree Street, reported to the police on Saturday last, that about the 20th December last, his shop was entered by some person and sundry articles and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 970, stolen from the premises. Enquiries are being made.—Gopall Soobaroo, living in Cammatteepoora 15th Street, reported to the police that a lodger of his, named Deepsing Memoosing, stole Rs. 180 in cash belonging to him and absconded on Sunday last. A search is being made for the accused.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of December 1886 :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Brown Line, Down		1½	056209
Do. Up		1	170511
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line, Down		2	059201
Lavender Line, Do.		2	028861
Do. Up		2	011084
Green Line, Do.		1½	076665
Special Line, Down		1½	085373
Green Line Up		1	477705
Yellow Line Down		1	473565
Do. Up		1	405068
Special Line, Up		1	360812
Lavender Line, Up		1	231474
Red Line, Up		1	20 471
Brown Line, Do.		1	183911
Do.		1	169555
Lavend Line, Up		½	059567
Do. Down		½	043644

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday afternoon at the Fort Police Court by Mr. Cooper, President of the Marine Court of Inquiry which had investigated the circumstances connected with the collision in the Bombay harbour on the 18th ultimo, between the s.s. Zuari and the s.s. King Arthur.

Mr. Burder represented the captain and owners of the King Arthur, and Mr. Smethum appeared for the captain and owners of the Zuari. Mr. Little represented Government.

Mr. Cooper said : After a most careful consideration of the evidence, which is of a very conflicting character, the Court is of opinion that the collision between the steamers King Arthur and the Zuari at about half-past one on the morning of the 18th December last in the Bombay harbour about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the Sunken Rock Light was caused by the imprudent reckless use of the port helm by Mr. Speller, the pilot in charge of the King Arthur, and by the neglect of those in charge of the Zuari in not having her lights burning brightly. Mr. Speller admits that he ported his helm without previously ascertaining that the white light that he asserts he saw on his port bow about two points was that of a steamer, a buggalow, or a vessel at anchor. The Court considers that Mr Speller acted most wrongly in porting his helm. The very fact of a white light having been seen approaching the King Arthur's course from port to starboard, and his close proximity to the Sunken Rock should have been sufficient to have made him hesitate in using the port helm at all. Steamer or buggalow light was approaching the line of course to port helm should not have been used. In the case of the steamer he neglected to comply with articles 14 and 16 of the rule of the road in not keeping on his course. In the case of a buggalow he should have starboarded to go under her stern more especially as by doing so he would be going to the safe side of the channel. The evidence is that the King Arthur was steering across, which would take her about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the Sunken Rock, and that the Zuari was steering across from the westward of Kennery Island towards the Sunken Rock Lighthouse on a flood tide. It appears most improbable to the Court that on those courses, that those on board the King Arthur could have seen the Zuari's lights two points on the King Arthur's bow before the helm was ported, and the Court thinks that an indifferent look-out was on board the King Arthur. The Court considered that though the pilot was in charge of the King Arthur, that Captain Raffin did not seem to realise that he was still responsible for the proper navigation of his ship. The Court having come to the conclusion that the lights on the Zuari were burning dimly, and that they had not been trimmed from a few minutes after midnight up to the time of the collision, blames the captain and the mates of the Zuari for not more particularly attending to their light. They must know how highly important it is at all times, and more especially in entering this harbour at night, that their lights should be constantly watched, and see that they were burning brightly, and if needful be at once trimmed. The Court has reason to believe that only five persons lost their lives by the collision and a few others received slight injuries. No doubt so few lost their lives in consequence of the prompt action of Captain Raffin and Mr. Speller in at once putting their steamer slow ahead and keeping her in contact with the Zuari for about 50 minutes, during with time Captain Raffin and his officers and men were getting all the persons from on board the Zuari into the King Arthur, and the Court highly commends Captain Raffin and Mr. Speller for the way in which they acted after the collision. The Court thinks that the captain and officers of the Zuari lost their presence of mind after the collision, and rendered little or no assistance in saving the passengers or their steamer. The Court thinks it desirable that they should state their opinion that the place where the collision occurred was not a narrow channel within the meaning of article 21 of the Regulation for preventing collisions at sea.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West in Chambers, issues were settled in the suit for divorce brought by Ardasir Ruttonjee Shroff, residing at Tardeo, against Bhikacejee, his wife, at present residing at Grant Road, and Dosabhoy Dorabjee Gordhun, residing at Parel. Mr. Chitnis, vakil, appeared for the petitioner ; but the respondent and co-respondent did not appear.

The petitioner was married to the respondent at Bombay on the 11th May 1879, and they lived at Bombay until the 8th November 1885, but there had been no issue of the marriage. On the last-mentioned date, the respondent left the petitioner's house and went to reside with her parents at Bombay, and did not return to his house until the 12th September 1886. On the 24th of the same month, under pretence of going to her parents' house, she eloped with the co-respondent. As soon as the petitioner heard of the elopement, he took criminal proceedings against the co-respondent, who, after a warrant had been taken out for his arrest, appeared in company of the respondent before the Third Presidency Magistrate. After many hearings, the proceedings were ultimately withdrawn on the 15th November 1886 ; and upon the suggestion of the magistrate, the respondent went to reside at her parents' house. After the 24th September and down to 12th November 1886, the respondent and co-respondent lived together at Surat, Khajot, and Bombay as man and wife. The petitioner had recently come to learn that the respondent was about six months advanced in pregnancy. He had no intercourse with or access to his wife between the 8th November 1885 and the 12th September 1886 : and the child of which she was now *enceinte* was not his child. The petitioner therefore prayed for decree for dissolution of marriage.

His Lordship fixed the 14th proximo for the final hearing of the cause.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice West, and Mr. Justice Birdwood, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Appajee Ramchunder, who was converted to Christianity in December last, an application was made on behalf of the accused for a transfer of the case from the Court of the First-class Magistrate at Karjogi to that of the District Magistrate at Dharwar, or some other magistrate who was not a co-religionist of the complainant, Ramchunder Yeshwunt, the father of the accused. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere, and Nicholson, appeared for the accused.

The accused, in his application, stated that he was now 25 years of age, and at present resided at Poona. The complainant, his father, was a Dashasth Brahmin and a native of Kokmari in the Belgaum District, and was at present employed as a karkoon in the Public Works Department at Haveri. In January 1882, with his father's knowledge and consent, he left the house at Savanur and came to Poona to prosecute his studies in the Engineering College. About the end of August last, he expressed a desire to embrace Christianity, being convinced, he said, as to the truth of the doctrines of that religion. Since 8th October last, he had gone to reside with the Rev. Cecil Stansfeld Rivington, acting vicar of the Church of the Holy Name near the Panch Howds at Poona, where he had now taken up permanent residence. On the 11th October, he went to Haveri, a place in the Southern Maratha Country, about 60 miles from Dharwar, where his father was staying, for the purpose of informing him that he had determined to become a Christian. His father was not at Haveri ; but on the 13th October, on his return, on the accused telling him that he intended to become a Christian, he threatened him with violence. His books were taken away from him, and sepoys of the Public Works Department were set to watch his movements when he went out. Five or six days afterwards, the accused one morning walked to Hoobleo, about 48 miles distant, with a view to take the train to Poona. His father followed him to Hoobleo and promised to take him to Poona. The following morning, his father, who was accompanied by certain vakils, seized him, and being unable to resist effectually, he went back with him to Haveri by rail. Arrived there, his father locked him up in a room and required him to relinquish the idea of embracing Christianity. He beat him and forcibly took away a ten-rupee note which he had with him. He kept him under the custody of peons who were set to watch him. On the 21st October last, he got on to the flat roof of the house and escaped by jumping down on to the ground. He walked as far as Gadak, where he stayed with the Rev. T. H. Waltz, of the German Mission, and subsequently proceeded to Poona. On the 17th December last, he was served with a notice at Poona from the First-class Magistrate of Karjogi, charging him with having stolen ornaments belonging to his father and calling upon him to show cause why a warrant of arrest should not issue against him. Accused instructed Mr Merwanjee Framji, a pleader at Poona, to apply for a postponement and a copy of the petition or complaint made by his father ; but no reply had been received by his pleader. The charge was a false one brought against him by his father with a view to bring pressure to bear upon him to give up the Christian religion in which he was baptized on the 24th December last. If he was obliged to go to Karjogi, his father would intimidate and keep him under restraint, as all the Hindoos there were strong partisans of his father, while he had no friend in the town. The Assistant Engineer at Haveri, under whom his father was employed, assisted his father in keeping the accused under restraint. Mr. Krishnarao Bullad, the First-class Magistrate, and the Assistant Engineer belonged to the same caste and were on very friendly terms. He also believed that the magistrate was a friend of his father and likely to be biassed against him in the matter of the charge. Under the circumstances, a fair and impartial enquiry could not be had in the Court at Karjogi, and the accused therefore prayed that he might be ordered to be tried by the District Magistrate at Dharwar or some other magistrate who was not a co-religionist of his father.

Mr. Anderson said the cause might be transferred to any magistrate not a co-religionist of the father of the accused, whether he be a Parsee, a Christian, or a Mahomedan.

Mr. Pandurang, acting Government Pleader, asked for an adjournment until he heard from the magistrate, with whom he was already in communication. He had asked the magistrate if he wished to oppose the application.

Their Lordships adjourned the matter for a week, directing the magistrate at the came time to suspend further proceedings on the complaint made against the accused for a fortnight or until such day within that period on which further order might be made by the Court.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1886.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Maj W G Tucker has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

ADMIRALTY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Engineer R Harris has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1886.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet :—H H Campbell, and G W Smith.

ADMIRALTY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1886.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Liverpool Brigade.—The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Anglesey, Hony Lieut, R N A V, to be Lieut Comdg.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the officia, year 1886-87 :—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of November, 1886.			
Imports	2,71,203	70,53,218	93,24,421
Exports	1,39,274	14,25,481	15,67,755
Net Imports	21,31,929	56,21,737	77,56,666
To the end of the month of Nov, 1886 (Progressive.)			
Imports	1,61,47,625	5,31,50,331	6,92,97,956
Exports	50,83,350	86,02,531	1,4 ,90,881
Net Imports	1,01,59 275	4,45,47,8 0	5,47,07,075

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87 :—

In the month of Nov., 1886.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received assay value	7,98,971	43,32,239	51,31,210
Coined & Examined	8,13,950	41,81,830	49,95,780
To the end of the month of Nov., 1886 (Progressive), Coins and Bullion received assay value	93,67,521	2,10,61,529	3,01,29,05
Coined & Examined	91,53,116	2,20,39,434	3,11,92,55

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, ——— road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 24th Dec. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Captain and Mrs Day	Mrs Hubett
Major Wolseley	Mrs Hillyar
Miss Bannerman	Mr H Frederick
Mr W A Garstin	Mrs Rambleand Son
Mr and Miss Phillips	Mrs T H Hall
Mr D Jaffrey	Major Belford
Mr H and J Duvhuist	Mr M Wolf

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr G N Montzatzor

FROM VENICE.—Mr W Kruger

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel Tevemlow	Captain J L Harris
Major and Mrs Humming	Mr Hasafeld
Mr A C Leameouth	Mr Rivington
Mr J Duncan	Mr Buskin
Mr C D Stewart	Colonel Gallraith
Mr Valentine Reed	Hon Sullivan
Mr C B Headmore	Mr Goodaryn
Mr H R Hawkin	

FROM ADEN.

Mr S T Millet, RN	Mr Burrow
Lieut MacHutchin, RN	Mr Smith

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH DEC. INCLUSIVE.)

THE infant son of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice was baptized on Saturday at Winsor Castle.

The Queen on Friday held the first investiture of the new Order for Distinguished Service, when several officers were decorated for services in Egypt and Burmah.

The Queen has appointed Lord Napier of Magdala to be Constable of the Tower of London.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg left London for the Continent last night.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

Lord R. Churchill has resigned the office of Chancellor of the Etchequer being unable to agree with the Cabinet on increased estimates for the Army and Navy.

A movement has been started for a Jubilee offering from women and girls to the Queen next year.

The Queen has contributed £100 to the fund for the relief of the families of the men lost in the recent lifeboat accidents of Southport. The subscriptions already received amount to upwards of £20,000.

A deputation composed of the chairman of several of the principal railway companies had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade on Monday to urge the expediency of a Parliamentary inquiry into railway rates prior to the introduction of a Railway Bill. Lord Stanley said the proposed inquiry was unnecessary, the subject having been already considered by a Royal Commission, but the interests of the railway companies would be fully regarded.

A public meeting was held on Monday at the Mansion-house to promote a movement for raising £100,000 in order to maintain the efficiency of Guy's Hospital, whose endowment has greatly declined in value owing to the reduction in rents.

Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, the distinguished Anglo-Indian statesman, died on Friday, aged 59.

The deaths are also announced of Dr. Lyons, late M.P. for Dublin, and of Sir James Salmon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Royal Navy.

The Colin Campbell divorce case was brought to a close on Monday. The jury found that neither Lord nor Lady Colin Campbell had committed adultery, but they censured General Butler for not appearing to give evidence Mr. Justice Butt awarded costs in the case, giving Lady Colin Campbell costs in the suit against her and up to £150 in her suit against her husband. The co-respondents' costs were allowed, except in the case of General Sir W. Butler, concerning whom no order was made.

Five men are in custody at Canterbury for being concerned in the murder of a gamekeeper on the Elbridge estate, who had detected them poaching at night. One man has turned Queen's evidence.

The steamer Fawn, which recently left Llanelly for Liverpool, foundered at sea, and the crew of 12 men were drowned.

A fishing boat of Lerwick was capsized on Tuesday by a sudden squall, and the three men on board were drowned.

Four children at Carrick-on-Suir were found suffocated in bed on Sunday morning, the gas pipe having burst through the severe frost. The father and mother are in a precarious condition from the same cause.

Forced sales of stock were made in Flintshire for arrears of tithes due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The auctioneer and bailiffs were protected by a large force of police, who were pelted by an assembled mob.

On Thursday last Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Brien, were engaged at Loughrea receiving reduced rents from the tenants of Lord Clanricarde, which he had refused to accept, when the police appeared, seized the money and documents, and arrested Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien.

A proclamation appeared on Saturday in the *Dublin Gazette* declaring the Plan of Campaign to be an unlawful and criminal conspiracy.

Messrs. Carew, M. P., and Harris, M. P., attended at meetings of tenants held on Saturday to receive rents which had not been paid to the landlords, but under the circumstances they declined to accept them at present.

A National League meeting was held at Killarney on Sunday, at which Mr. Deasy, M. P., and Mr. Harrington, M. P., urged the tenants to refuse payment of rent until all the evicted tenants were re-instated in their holdings.

In several cases of moonlighting and other outrages tried at Cork Assizes last week the prisoners were convicted.

A party of moonlighters visited and ransacked a farmer's house at Ballyheigue, near Tralee, on Saturday night. A patrol of police went after the men, with whom they exchanged shots. One consable was wounded, and the moonlighters escaped.

At the weekly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. Dillon, M.P., maintained that the Plan of Campaign was perfectly legal, and it would be carried out in defiance of the oppressive conduct of the Government.

The Rev. Father Fahy has been discharged from Galway Gaol, where he had been detained for 12 weeks for refusing to give bail.

A young man at Armagh was murdered on Tuesday at the door of his house by some men who had called him out and then stabbed him to death.

OBITUARY.—Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.,S.I., C.B. ; Sir E. Filmer ; Lt.-Col. W. Freeth, Ben. Ret. ; Sir James Salmon ; Dr. Robert D. Dyons ; Col. E. S. Lock ; Col. J. Robertson ; Capt. F.N. Macgregor, R.A. ; Major G. W. R. Watkins ; Capt. R. S. Baggo ; Vice-Admiral J. E. Katon ; Lady Tarleton.

THE Russian Government, or rather the Czar, will not listen to the suggestion of electing Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg to the Bulgarian throne, and the St. Petersburg papers ascribe the suggestion of that Prince to British and Austrian anti-Russian intregues.

The Bulgarian Delegates arrived in Berlin, on Friday where they were received as private individuals by Count Herbert Bismarck, who, it is understood, told them that any settlement approved by Russia and Austria would be accepted by Germany, and he recommended them to come to an understanding with Russia. The Delegates have arrived in Paris.

The reception of the Bulgarian Delegates by Count Herbert Bismarck at Berlin, although friendly, has not given satisfaction at Sofia, the recommendation to elect the Prince of Mingrelia being declared impossible to accept.

The Vienna Press, referring to the reported remonstrance addressed by Sir W. White at Constantinople against the undue deference paid by the Porte to Russian advice, hold that a Conservative Government in London is not likely to indulge in vain efforts.

The Minister of War assured the Committee of the German Reichstag that the passing of the Army Bill was urgent, but the Committee, by a majority of 16 to 12, decided to postpone the debate until after the holidays, and subsequently the Reichstag adjourned until January 4. There is, however, a growing belief in Berlin that the Bill will be passed in a form acceptable to the Government.

Intelligence received in Paris states that the Hova Government in Madagascar have yielded to the French demands, and that perfect amity now exists.

A Bill has been passed in the Spanish Senate for greatly increasing the strength of the Navy. Reports are current in Madrid of an intended renewal of Republican outbreaks.

In consequence of the opposition of the French representative, Mr. Edgar Vincent's temporary appointment as head of the Railway Board at Cairo has been abandoned.

The announcement of Lord R. Churchill's retirement from the British Ministry has caused much excitement on the Continent, as it is considered that it will materially affect the action of the Government in pending European questions.

In the United States House of Representatives on Saturday the motion to go into committee on Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill was defeated by six votes, and all attempts to revise the tariff in a free trade sense are at an end for the present session.

The Legislative Council of Natal has passed a vote of censure on the Governor for suppressing the Orange Free State proposals as to fiscal concessions, and an Address to the Crown was carried, urging the Home Government to appoint a more suitable representative.

DEATH OF SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH.

IN announcing the death of Sir Douglas Forsyth which took place after a short illness at Eastbourne on Dec. 17, the *Times* says :—Sir Douglas Forsyth, as he was generally called, was one of those Anglo-Indians, who trained in a great school, hovered during their careers on the verge of greatness itself, and if they did not quite attain the highest distinction, became associated at least with one or two important passages in the modern history of British India. Among these men of the second rank, second rather in their opportunities than their abilities, Sir Douglas Forsyth must be allowed a high place, and there were one or two incidents in his life that seemed to presage a more distinguished future, because in them he evinced some of the best qualities of the English character. That this statement may not seem to be made at random, we may at once specify his promptitude during the matiny in warning his official superior, and the vigour with which he acted during the Kooka outbreak, when the promptitude of his measures prevented the spread of a serious religious movement.

Sir Douglas Forsyth was the younger son, the elder being Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the late Mr. Thomas Forsyth of Liverpool, and he was born in 1827. He was first educated at Rugby, and then went through the usual course at Haileybury before entering the Bengal Civil Service, which he did in 1848. He entered the service at an exciting moment, when the final conquest of the Punjab was in progress, and on the eve of the formation of the junior divisionof the Civil Service which has now appropriated so much of the fame and position that formerly belonged to the three presidencies. At a very early stage of his career he was sent to this new province, the organization of which Lord Dalhousie instrusted to the very ables men at his diposal, and when the mutiny broke out nine years after his arrival he was acting as Deputy Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej States—his superior, or the full Commissioner, being Mr. George Barnes. The principal duty that devolved upon these officials was to provide means of transport for the troops ordered from the Punjab to Delhi, but on their tact and firmness also depended to a great extent the attitude of the protected Sikh States. Mr. Forsyth took a bold initiative in calling upon the Maharajah of Puttiala for assistance, and the appeal, being promptly responded to by that loyal chieftain, awakened a responsive echo in the other Sikh chiefs of Jheend and Nabha. His measures for the defence of Umballa were prompt and sufficient. He raised a police force of Sikhs for the purpose, and under the direction of the Commissioner, Mr. George Barnes, it was he who provided for the security of the road from Umballa to Kurnaul up to the siege and capture of Delhi. The reputation he gained during the mutiny (and for his services he received the C.B.) insured his rapid promotion, until he became in due course Commissioner of the very important district of Umballa. But in 1869 a still more important subject than the management of the Sikhs had come to the front, and that was our future relations with Russia. Lord Mayo had just received the Ameer Shere Ali in durbar at Umballa, and as it was considered desirable to bring the views of the Indian Government on the Central Asian question in a clear and unmistakable form before that of St. Petersburg, Mr. Forsyth was considered the most competent person to be intrusted with the responsible duty of Indian envoy to the Russian Court. There can be no doubt he fully justified the confidence thus reposed in him, as he established the very basis of the arrangement which, despite the rapid progress of Russian arms in the interval, was carried out in the agreement two years ago to delimit the Afghan frontier by a joint Commission. The main point which he then established was that Russia consented to respect the territory then in the possession of Shere Ali, and it will be found during the coming negotiations with Russia that we have not advanced much beyond this stage at the present moment.

Immediately after his return to India Mr. Forsyth was intrusted with a second mission, more interesting in its surroundings, if less important in its consequence, than his visit to St. Petersburg. The travels of Mr. Shaw had introduced to us the little-known country of Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and its famous ruler, the Atalik Ghazi, or Yakoob Beg. An envoy from this potentate visited India, and Mr. Forsyth was sent on a return mission to Yarkand. Unfortunately, Yakoob Beg was engaged in a distant campaign, and Mr. Forsyth, whose instructions required his return to India before the commencement of winter, had to return without accomplishing the main object of his journey. The only satisfactory result of the mission was that he learnt something definite about a State which at the time was neither Russian nor Chinese. Three years later Mr. Forsyth was sent on a second mission to Kashgar, not merely that he might complete his observations of the earlier date, but also that he might acquire a precise knowledge of what the future relations of Russia with this State would be, for at that moment Kashgar, not less than Khiva, stood under the menace of Russian invasion. At all events, he was successful in seeing the Atalik Ghazi on this occasion, and he visited both Yarkand and Kashgar. His report on the mission forms a most useful guide to the politics, natural history, and physical condition of Eastern Turkestan. For this mission he was rewarded with the K.C.S.I. His diplomatic work did not end here for in 1875 he went to Burma, chiefly to obtain an explanation of the King's reception of Lisitai and to effect a settlement of the Karennee question. This mission was denounced as a failure, and Sir Douglas Forsyth came in for some unfriendly criticism ; but as it would require considerable space to go into the rights and wrongs of the question, it must be sufficient to say that Sir Douglas printed for private circulation a succinct and really unanswerable account of his conduct during his journey to Burma and of the proper execution of his mission. Shortly after this he retired from the service, and since his return to England he has taken a prominent and active part as director of several of the larger Indian railways. He married, in 1850, Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Plumer, of Canons, Middlesex, by whom he leaves three daughters, and the late Sir Harry Parkes married the younger daughter of the same gentleman. If Sir Douglas Forsyth's character had to be summed up in a line, it would be accurate to say that he was a plain straightdealing truth-telling English gentleman, who on critical occasions exhibited the qualites of a hero.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,—Dec. 24th 1886.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Genl Sir E B Hamley, K C B, K C M G, to be Col-Comdt, vice Field-Marshal Sir R J Dacres, G C B, deceased.

Col A H King, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been placed upon the Unemployed Full-Pay List, under the provisions of Article 79-1 of the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1884.

Lieut-Col and Col H C (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Maj-Genl.

The undermentioned Major to be Lieut-Col :—J Younger, vice Col T Van Straubenzee, C B, placed upon half-pay.

C J Deshon, vice Col E Staveley, placed upon half-pay.

G M B Hornsby, vice Col H Edmeades, retired.

A B Brown, vice Col J M Burn, placed upon half-pay.

H A Barker, vice Col W J Finch (late Bombay), retired.

The undermentioned Officers to be Majors :—Capt W H Frith, from the Seconded List, vice J Younger.

Maj C J Blake, from the Seconded List, vice E W Adams, retired.

Maj H G F Siddons, from the Seconded List, vice C J Deshon.

Maj J F B, from the Seconded List, vice G M B Hornsby.

Cap J Hotham, vice A Burton-Brown.

Capt H C M Woods, vice H A Barker, promoted.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—G. H. McLaughlin, vice F.J. Fox, seconded on appointment to the Staff.

H. J. DuCane, vice E.W. Briscoe, seconded on appointment as an Adjut. of Auxiliary Artillery.

G. R. Darley upon the Seconded List.

R. R. Ba, Al. Augustine, Viscount Feilding, vice J. Hotham.

E. F. Nelson, vice H. C. M. Woods.

Gentlemen Cadet C. C. Van Straubenzee, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut, vice H. H. Clark, deceased.

Lieut. L. G. Watkins has been seconded for service in the Ordinance Store Department in India.

Lieut H Kennedy is seconded on appointment as a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut A H Murray, from the Temporary Half-Pay List, has been removed from the Service on account of ill-health.

The appointment of Gentleman Cadet A C Macdonell, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, as Lieut, which appeared in the Gazette of 7th September, 1886, is cancelled.

The date of removal to half-pay of Lieut-Col and Col T Van Straubenzee, C B, is the 13th November, 1886, and not as stated in the Gazette of 7th December, 1886.

In consequence of Capt F J Fox having been seconded with effect from 20th August, 1886, the following alterations are made :—

Capt F H Ward to be absorbed from the Seconded List from 20th Aug, 1886, instead of 8th Sept 1886.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Captains are altered as follows :—J E Harvey, 8th Sept 1886 ; W R Taylor, 13th Sept 1886 ; G D'A Alexander, 1st Oct 1886 ; J H Jellott, 12th Oct 1886 ; F E Cooper, 16th Oct 1886 ; S V Thornton, 29th Oct 1886 ; and J H L Dallas, 1st Nov 1886.

Half-pay, the undermentioned Majors, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, dated 30th November, 1886 :—Edgar Kensington. John Sutton Rothwell.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUITS.

THIS case was concluded at ten o'clock on Monday night, Dec. 20. His lordship, in opening the case, said the most satisfactory thing about it was its conclusion. The publication of the evidence from day to day was a scandal likely to work incalculable mischief, and made one doubt whether all proceedings in the Divorce Court should not be *in camera*. The question of limiting the publication of evidence was one beset with difficulties. Their experience in this case would seem to render the adoption of some means of mitigating the evil as a matter for urgent consideration. Dealing with the charge of adultery against Lord Colin Campbell, he said it depended chiefly upon the evidence of Lady Miles. Lord Colin said there was not a word of truth in the charge. Whatever might be said against Lady Miles, it must be admitted that she was up to a very recent period Lord Colin's friend, that she had done all she could to discourage Lady Colin's action against him, and that she had not taken the part of Lady Colin until she was convinced that unjust charges were being brought against her. Coming, however, to the real point at issue, his lordship said the evidence of Drs. Godson and Gibson as to the condition of Mary Watson did not necessarily negative the evidence of Lady Miles. But suspicion would not do in these matters. If the charge was not proved as a fact to their satisfaction, they were bound on every principle of fairness and justice to find that Lord Colin was not guilty. His lordship next turned to the case against Lady Colin, and said one serious aspect of the case was the mode of life, the habits, and the moral atmosphere of the household, the going in and going out of the young wife alone. His lordship referred to the last trial and said a verdict had been found by a jury, agreed to by the judge, and confirmed by three judges of appeal. There was no ground for impeaching the decision of the jury. It must be taken for granted that Lord Colin had communicated a contagious disease to Lady Colin in such a reckless manner as to amount to cruelty. His lordship said the evidence against Lady Colin chiefly depended upon servants, and there was no doubt such evidence ought to be regarded with suspicion. Of this there could not be a stronger proof than the false evidence given by the hospital nurse, Wright, which had been repudiated the next morning ; and he could not help saying that he wished it had been repudiated on the spur of the moment. Coming to the charges of adultery with Lord Blandford, his lordship first considered the Purfleet charge. It was mainly a question of identity, and knowing the many important examples there had been of mistaken identity, the jury would have to consider very carefully whether the evidence of identity offered here could be relied upon. If Mr. Neptune Blood was believed, the Purfleet case must fall to the ground, and if the evidence was not believed the alternative was that Mr. Neptune Blood and his wife had got up those letters for the purpose of committing perjury. It was alleged that it was a " family alibi," but there were two witnesses, entirely independent, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, who had proved that Lady Colin was at their house at Pixholme from the 25th to the 27th August, and if, as was sworn by the other witnesses, Lady Colin was only absent from home two days in August, undoubtedly those two days were spent at Pixholme, and therefore the Purfleet charge must fall to the ground. Dealing next with the Leigh Court charge of adultery with Lord Blandford, his lordship said here again the evidence was that of servants, and chiefly of Rose Baer, who was described by witnesses on her own side as a chatterer. This witness was contradicted not only by other witnesses, but by herself, many important points, notably her swearing that Lord Blandford and Lady Colin slept together for a week and afterwards that she should not swear Lord Blandford was at Leigh Court more than two nights. Further examining Rose Baer's evidence, his lordship came to the conclusion that the story of Lord Blandford and Lady Colin Campbell coming up together from Leigh Court and sitting on the platform at Paddington like two lovers must be an invention. Coming to the Paris case, his lordship could not help saying that the conduct of Lord Colin towards his wife at Paris was an outrage, and anything more dishonest than Lord Colins statement to the police he never saw. He omitted to state the material fact that the lady had obtained a judicial separation in an English Court. Again, he said he never heard of anything more infamous than the endeavour to cast this lady into a prison for prostitutes on a statement like that which had been signed by her husband. Coming next to the keywhole evidence, his lordship said keyhole evidence was not generally accepted with much favour. Reading the letter of O'Neill to Lady Colin, his lordship asked was it genuine or was it an attempt to levy blackmail? As to Captain Shaw, they had heard his denial, and it was a question for the jury whether his evidence as a distinguished public servant was not worth more that of such a man as O'Neill. Passing to the charge against General Butler, his lordship said he had declined to assist Mr. Murphy by withdrawing that case from the jury. He thought the General ought to go into the box. There was no power to compel him to come into the witness-box, even if he had been in England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

THE Home telegrams from London of Saturday's date contain few items of intelligence which we have not already noticed. Linseed is reported partially 3d. per quarter lower and a similar decline is quoted in No. 2 Club Wheat to arrive. Otherwise the various markets remain without movement.

The Bank of Bombay has to-day advanced its rates of discount 1 per cent., making the minimum for demand loans secured by Government Paper 7 per cent. per annum. The movement has evidently been induced by the character of to-day's return, which shows a further decrease in the Cash Balance of 3¼ lakhs. At the same time this is in no way attributable to trade demands, which in reality are about the same as last week, and we should not be surprised if the present rise in the value of money coming so early in the season has a tendency to attract funds and so minimise the stringency later on.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs	15,37,056
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	2,72,454
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	6,61,856
Government Securities	Dec.	„	9,28,194
Loans	Dec.	„	5,15,747
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	2,69,670
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	60,858
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	3,27,478

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling opened firm this morning at Saturday's closing rates, and after the rise in the Bank of Bombay's rates became known an advance of 1-32d. was established, at which we call the feeling at the close decidedly firm, almost strong. There has not been a large amount of business doing, but what has been put through has been more in the shape of selling than buying. Indeed of the latter the bulk of the season's operations may be said to have been anticipated. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-8d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 27-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight	19 1/2 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has weakened down materially owing to the advance in the Bank of Bombay rate, and there are practically no buyers. Fours we quote at Rs. 96⅝ Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100½, but the latter quite nominal.

SHARES are steady, and for Spinning and Weaving Mills we have in many instances to advance our quotations Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. All Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's concerns have participated in this improvement, as also the Manockjee Petit and Oriental. In Press Companies Mofussils are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 2,600 for first issue.

COTTON to-day has been dull in the extreme. For export we have scarcely heard of a transaction and at a decline of Re. 1 per candy which sellers have been willing to concede business is quite impracticable on home quotations, the disparity between buyers and sellers being from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per Candy.

WHEAT may be called firm so far as spot stuff is concerned, but dull and inactive in the matter of new crop. We hear of old White Delhi having been bought to-day at Rs. 4-6 for immediate delivery, but this is by no means a legitimate market rate, merely an instance of wheat exporters are compelled to pay to cover their engagements.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. were :—

Cotton	5,926	bales.
Wheat	37,112	„
Linseed	4,596	„
Rapeseed	215	„
Gingelly	10,340	„

FREIGHTS keep quiet, indeed tending weaker. The ss Hajeem is reported to have been fixed for Hull to-day at £1, and forward there are no takers of tonnage.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	49,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India	37,336	250		5 pct.	110xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	620
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	640
City of Bombay Shares	599	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	..	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,428	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	800	Rs. 25	930
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,425
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,344	500	500	14-5-7	600
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,141
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	635
Manookjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,237½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	420½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	550
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Rivon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Shoisapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breal's Cawapore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	..
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	17½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225xd.
Seesoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Vulkan Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	905

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	600	00	100	10-2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	3⅜	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.ct.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Dyedsdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Indian Guarantee Shurayship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	110	Rs. 25	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 8	900
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	..	102
Scandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		78
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	195

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Scindia, 1,889 tons, Captain J. Black, sailed yesterday, with a generol cargo for Calcutta and Galle.

THE s. s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nakoda, arrived in Bombay with a general cargo and 108 deck passengers from Bhownagar.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain Bason, sailed last evening for Hongkong and Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain C. Cooper, brought a cargo of 4,688 tons of coals from Cardiff (Dec. 15), into Bombay yesterday morning.

THE s. s. Ashleigh Brook, Captain Farquhart, arrived in Bombay the evening before the last from Cardiff, which port she left on the 13th ultimo. She has brought 3,325 tons of coal from Cardiff.

THE s. s. Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain J. T. Rogers arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Little and child and Mr. J. Scott as passengers from London (Dec 16).

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major-Genl. W. W. Goodfellow, one native lady, 4 children, one Mahomedan gentleman and 62 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Awara	2066	J. Newel	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Khiva	1506	S. Basson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes	1890	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Putialla	..	.....	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Crownof Arragon	1485	W. Furgusson	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Bernard	1447	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverley	2022	R. Calvert	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower	1809	G. Nelson	P	Bates Craig & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	Ashleighbrook (s).	Farquhart	Cardiff.
10	Rosetta (s)	Bracly	London and Trieste.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Arabia (s)	Kendall	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Khiwa (s)	Bason	Hongkong, &c.
	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta and Galle.

The following vessels commenced loading since yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Hydaspes, for London, &c.
„ Pattiala, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Sorrento, for Hull, New York, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
6 Nerbudda (s)..... Sharp ..... Negapatam, Dec. 31.
Brindisi (s)..... Adamson ..... London, Dec. 2.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
8 D. of Buccleuch (s) ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
7 Simla (s) ..... Calcutta.
Camorta (s) ..... Singapore.
Clan Macarthur (s) ..... London.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposit the Bombay Gene l Post Office.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. otter than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENISTS approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DYKE—Dec. 14, at Sussex Villa, Anglesea, Gosport, the wife of Commander Henry Dyke, RN, of a son, stillborn.
HARRIS—Dec 14, at Khelona, Dulwich-wood park, S E. the wife of Lieut-Colonel H W Harris, late of 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) of a daughter.
HARRIS—Dec 12, at Bury, St Edmunds, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Harris (13th) the Suffolk Regiment, of a son.
HENDERSON—Dec 12, at 7, Bennett-park, Blackheath, the wife of Captain James Henderson, s s Goorkha, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—Dec 10, at Rottingdean, Sussex, the wife of Colonel A M Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
PRIOR—Dec 9, at New Walk, Beverley, the wife, George Redmond Prior, Major 4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASTELL—VEREKER—Dec 7, at St Margaret's Westminister, William Harvey Astell, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of John Harvey Astell, Esq. of Woodbury Hall, Bedfordshire, and the Hon. Elizabeth M Vereker, fourth daughter of Viscount Gort.
BENTLEY—LIGHTFOOT—Dec 25, at Paul's Knightsbridge, Harry Cumberland Bentley, Esq. of Asland, Yorkshire, to Emily Ada, eldest daughter of Edmund B Lebert, Esq. late 15th Hussars.
GOMPERTZ—BEAN—Dec 14, at St Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Richard Louis Dalziel Goupertz, Indian Telegraph Department, fifth son of Lieut-Colonel S Gompertz, late Madras Army, to Mary, only daughter of the late Joseph Alfred Bean, Surgeon Madras Army, and Emma Bean, of 30, St Charles's square, North Kensington.
MONTEATH—INGHAM—Dec 15, at Kirkham, Lancashire, Alexander MacLaurin, eldest son of Alexander MacLaurin Monteath, of Broich, Perthshire, late of H M I C S, to Florence Isabel, eldest daughter of James Ingham.
RONALD-TAYLER—PARTRIDGE—Dec 14, at St Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Lieut-Colonel Samuel Ronald-Tayler, Assistant Commissary-General, to Aline Bagwell, only daughter of Frederick J Partridge, Esq. of 35, Queen's-gate-terrace, S W.
WATSON—TURNBULL—Dec 14, at St Paul's, Langleybury, John Lovegood Watson, to Mary Ellen Turnbull, elder daughter of George Turnbull, Esq. late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, M I C E, F R A S, &c, of Rosehill, Abbotts, Langley, Herts.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Dec 13, at The Turret, Leven, Fife, John Balfour, Surgeon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, H M Indian Service, retired, aged 77.
BULLER—Dec 10, at 20, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, Captain Spencer W Buller, late 66th Regiment Bengal Infantry, aged 75.
CHAMPION—Dec 10, Lieut-Colonel Reginald H Champion (late Royal Artillery, and late Adjutant 2nd Brigade, Western Division, Royal Artillery) elder son of the late Captain Champion, 55th Regiment.
COLLINGS—Dec 10, at Grange Hill, Guernsey, General J E Collings, CB, late 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 65.
CREAGH—Dec 13, at St Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, Maria, widow of the late Lieut-General James Creagh, for many years of the 86th Regiment, aged 62.
DAVIDSON—Dec 14, at Stamford-hill, Nina Davidson (nee Wallington), the beloved wife of George Davidson, aged 29.
DYKE—Dec 15, at Sussex Villa, Anglesea, Gosport, Dolly, the dearly-loved wife of Commander Henry Hart Dyke, RN.
FORMAN—Nov 24, at sea, while on a voyage for his health, William Scott Forman, of the Bombay Civil Service, elder surviving son of the late James Forman, Advocate, Edinburgh.
HALLED—Dec 14, at Fir Grove, Farnham, Surrey, Caroline (nee Cosard de Terraneau), widow of the late N J Halned, Esq. H E I C S, formerly of Yately Hall, Hants, aged 90.
HOWETT—Dec 14, at 23, Beaconsdale-road, Gipsy-hill, S E, Lieut-Colonel Henry Hollis Howett, aged 65.
HUBBARD—Dec 13, Cecily Ellen, second child of Lieut-Colonel Hubbard, late Grenadier Guards, aged 9.
JARRETT—Dec 15, at Bryn-tex, Harrow-on-the-hill, of typhoid fever, Herbert St David Jarrett, Lieut the Buffs, aged 28.
NEILL—Dec 15, at 94, Talbot-road, Bayswater, Charlotte, widow of the late Captain Neill, 88th Light Infantry.
STEWART—Dec 12, at 104, Earl's-court-road, South Kensington, Colonel Anthony Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 52.
VANRENEN—Dec 7, at 24, Lansdowne-road, W, Marion Louise, eldest daughter of Colonel Adrian D Vanrenen, late B Staff Corps, aged 17.
WINGFIELD—Dec 14, at 13, Rue de Presbourg, Paris, Walter Clopton Wingfield, son of Major Walter Wingfield, aged 15.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRABSON—January 3, at Lahore, the wife of James Brabson, of a son.
EKLUND—January 5, at 52-1, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of G F Kellner, of a daughter.
SMITH—January 7, at 8, High Road, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Lieutenant J H Smith, 13th Regt M N I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GAINSFORD—KLYNE—January 5, at St Matthias Madras, by the Rev W H Hobart, George Gainsford, to Annie Barbara Klyne, third daughter of Mr G E Klyne.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1887.

THE Committee whom the Prince of Wales asked to report upon the Imperial Institute project have presented to Royal Highness a report which somewhat withdraws it from the region of vague ideals. The number of practical and eminent men whose names figure on the Committee bespeak respect for it. The names of Mr. Goschen and Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Ritchie and Colonel Owen Burne, Mr. Henry Broadhurst and the Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, give weight to the recommendations of the Committee, and will do much to recommend the scheme to public acceptance. The Committee give certain reasons for departing from the original purpose of making the Institute representative solely of the Colonies and of India. They record their persuasion that a "memorial really worthy of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign could not be confined in its objects to any one part or parts of her Majesty's Empire, and that it must in some form and degree also comprehend a representation of the United Kingdom." We have more than once indicated the view which the Colonies seem to take of this larger conception of the purposes of the institution. They think that the United Kingdom is necessarily sufficiently represented on its own soil, and that the Colonies will derive small advantage from an institution in which they will be overshadowed by home products. This is a natural view of the matter; it is not less natural that the English merchants and manufacturers, with a keen recollection of the hostility which they have to encounter in the tariffs of Canada, and Victoria, and even of New South Wales in these later days, should ask why they should help their colonial competitors to obtain facilities for showing their products on the home market. Undoubtedly there is a conflict of interest amongst those who are invited to participate in the enterprise. We shall see if the enthusiasm of loyalty will prevail over the jealousies of commerce. The Committee evidently think that it will. They conclude their report with a paragraph in which they somewhat magniloquently greet the projected Imperial Institute as "an emblem of the unity of the Empire," which will exhibit its vast area, its varied resources, and its marvellous growth during her Majesty reign. It will unite in a single representative act, they further say, the whole of her people, and they are confident that her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of class or race, will rejoice to take part in offering this tribute of love and loyalty. We must hope that the anticipations of the Committee will be realized. They have done the Prince of Wales loyal and acceptable service in putting into something approaching a definite shape the general idea which they were asked to work out. For the Indian and Colonial section of the Institute they propose, as a general object, the illustration of the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and the dissemination of a knowledge of their progress and social condition. Thus it is intended to provide for the display of the best natural and manufactured products of these portions of the Empire.

There is still, in practical commercial circles, a lingering doubt whether the ordinary methods of bringing the exporter—in India at all events—into communication with the buyer in Europe can be improved upon by a permanent display of products in a public institution. But as that idea is inconsistent with the essential principle of the project it has naturally met with no encouragement from the Committee. Some objections that we have heard have been anticipated by their remark that they do not contemplate that the collections should remain unchanged, but that as improvements are made from time to time the later and better results will displace the earlier. If the Institute is to succeed it will be necessary that this principle shall be fully carried out, as the notion that it was a collection of out of date exhibits would damage it in the public reputation, and would constitute a formidable reason for neglecting it. It seems to us, indeed, that meritorious though the scheme is which the Committee have prepared, its mechanism is complicated and delicate, and it will need to be very carefully worked. The circulation of a portion of the exhibits amongst provincial centres may be of some utility, but it may prove extremely difficult to carry out this part of the scheme well while paying due attention to its more essential purposes. If, moreover, the governing body of the Institute, which is to be representative of the Empire as a whole, takes upon itself the task of promoting technical education in the provincial schools of science and art, it will be attempting something scarcely within the range of its right duties. The managers will have quite enough to do within the natural limits of their task, without attempting work which would not rightly belong to them, and which others could do better than they. On the question of the site the Committee speak in a strain which has provoked the polite scepticism of the *Standard*, which is as indisposed as we ourselves are to believe that the South Kensington site has been chosen as a *dernier ressort*. They tell of one site near the India Office for which, small though it is, at least £125,000 would be asked; of another that would cost £224,000; of another offered at £400,000; of yet another at £600,000; and of one more valued at £668,000. This formidable array of figures serves its purpose. It makes the South Kensington site appear inevitable, and puts the whole question as much out of the reach of argument as the Institute, located so far to the west, will be out of the reach of utility and convenience. But, as the *Standard* says, even the most cunning plea of economy will fail to reconcile the public to the choice of South Kensington as a locality unless it be made perfectly clear that the old "ring" of Exhibition officials are to have nothing to do with the undertaking. The recommendation of the Committee that "a new body, acting independently of any existing organization, should be created for the government of the Institute," must be strictly followed if the public at home or abroad are to have any confidence in its management.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE, whose death is announced by Reuter to-day, had survived by some years a professional reputation that was almost of the first class. His last important appearance, as counsel for the Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, made him a personality of Indian interest, though his connection with this country was of only a few weeks' standing. He devotes a couple of chapters in his "Experiences of a Barrister's Life"—surely one of the most loosely constructed and least meritorious of modern autobiographies—to the brief stay that he made in India, and to the part he took in the defence of the deposed Gaekwar. The reminiscence still has a good deal of personal and local interest, albeit that Sergeant Ballantine came to India in no admiring mood, and apparently met with little to content him beyond his retainer of five thousand guineas, with fees that are believed to have amounted to another five thousand. The "jingling of the guineas" possibly made him deaf to other music. Yet he was comfortably located, even in Bombay. He was met on landing, he tells us, by Messrs Jefferson and Payne, the Gaekwar's solicitors, and was taken off to the pretty residence of Mr. Jefferson, on Malabar Hill, the only part of Bombay, he imagined, which was habitable with any comfort. Some not unimportant changes have come over the aspect of the city since 1875; but at that time there was nothing in it that pleased Sergeant Ballantine's eye, and he records the impression that it appeared as if it had lately been in the hands of some bankrupt builder. But his *impressions de voyage* were not very marked. He had recollections of a certain flat fish which was eaten in Bombay, but he forgot its name—a strange slight upon the pomphlet, but not so remarkable as his forgetting the designation of the English regiment whose mess room was opened to him at Baroda, and in which his own brother had served. The air of Bombay seemed detestable to him, although it was in February that he came here, in the coolest period of the cold season, and he observed "I cannot imagine a European having energy in such a climate for hard work, but constitutions vary, and some get on very well." On the whole his verdict upon Bombay was that "charming as is the society, the city itself does not furnish many attractions." Sergeant Ballantine, indeed, seems to have come to India strangely out of sympathy with everything save the immediate purpose of his journey. We hope that much will not be made of it as a proof of the ignorance which prevails amongst educated Englishmen in regard to India; but he candidly confesses that until he was retained to defend the Gaekwar he had never heard of him or of Baroda, and he as candidly advises his English readers, "if they have anything else to do," not to add to their information upon this subject. His estimate of the merits of his client's case must be taken for what it is worth, just as we may take for what it was worth his belief that if Sir Lewis Pelly, instead of Colonel Phayre, had been at the Residency, he would never have had the honour of defending an Eastern potentate upon the charge of attempting to poison the representative of the Government of India. The Gaekwar escaped a conviction through a division of opinion amongst the members of the Commission, and Serjeant Ballantine had no reason to complain of the results of the trial. He had with him Mr. Branson, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Wasudeo Juggonath, while for the prosecution were the Hon. Mr. Scoble, the present legal member of the Viceroy's Council, and then Advocate General at Bombay, and Mr. Inverarity. Sergeant Ballantine has entered in his book many observations concerning Colonel Phayre in reading which it would be unjust to forget that they are the observations of a hostile counsel. His own theory of the case was that Colonel Phayre was subjected to no real attempt at poisoning, but that certain persons were anxious to retain him in the Residency, and they thought that a pretended attempt to poison him would defeat the Gaekwar's efforts to induce the Government of India to get rid of him. He did not succeed in obtaining a judicial endorsement of this theory. But he succeeded in making himself a popular personage during at least the day on which he left Bombay for Europe. An immense crowd lined the road to the dock, and before he went on board the steamer he was presented with a shawl and a complimentary address signed by fifteen hundred native inhabitants of the city. He was the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

The Bulgarian Delegates have arrived here and were afterwards received unofficially by M. Emile Flourens, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in addressing the Deputation, sympathized with the troubles of Bulgaria, and urged upon them to give heed to the wishes of Russia and to withdraw the demands which are displeasing to that country.

DEATH OF SERJEANT BALLANTINE.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Serjeant Ballantine, Q.C., is dead.

OPERATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 10.

Lieutenant Macdonald H. M. S. Rangoon, was killed yesterday in an engagement with the dacoits at Shimaba, Kyoukmyoung district. No other casualty on our side, eight or nine dacoits were killed or wounded. Lieut Stuart, with a few more blue jackets leave to-night for the front.

The following are the principal items in the official bulletin. A force is being marched to the Ruby Mines through Maunglon. Arrangements have been made for administering the state of Kale.

General Gordon with the Goorkhas has reached Kendat in preparation for an advance on the Shan States. The expedition to Pyinmyoung, 21 miles east of Hlaingdet, has occupied the place without resistance.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The consideration of the report of the Commissioner of Police on the fire led Government to the opinion that further and public inquiry into the origin of the fire is advisable. The coroner was therefore asked if he proposed holding any further inquiry. He replied he did not propose to do so, and gave his reasons for the same, offering, however, to do so under certain conditions. The Government accepted the offer, and yesterday gave instructions accordingly.

THE UPPER SIND HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, JAN. 10.

The Upper Sind Horse Show was opened to-day. A large number of animals are still arriving. The brood mares are specially good. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to-day.

LATER.

The Governor arrived here at two in the afternoon. His Excellency was received on the platform by the President of the District and Municipal Boards, native officials and the zemindars of the district, and was presented with an address. The reception was a grand success.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JAN. 10.

A public meeting, called at the request of Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, was held this evening, Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presiding. It was unanimously resolved :—

1.—That admission to the Covenanted Civil Service should be by competitive examination, to be held simultaneously in India and England.

2.—That the age of the candidates should be 23.

3.—That the successful candidates should have the same pay, &c.

THE MANDAI SHOPKEEPERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 10.

The Mandai shopkeepers have received to-day H. E. the Governor's reply to their appeal against the action of the Municipality. His Excellency declines to interfere with the decision of the Municipal authorities, and advises the shopkeepers to desist from further resistance and occupy the new market, which is suitable for trade purposes, while the rent fixed is moderate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Byculla Club on Saturday, the 5th of February.

THE Marine Court sitting on the collision between the s.s. King Arthur and the Zuari delivered its judgment yesterday. It was of opinion that the collision was caused by the imprudent use of the helm by Mr. Speller, the pilot in charge of the King Arthur, and by the Zuari neglecting to burn her lights brightly. The Court considered that Mr. Speller in porting his helm had acted most wrongfully. Even if the light he stated he had seen approaching him belonged to a steamer or buggalow, he should have, the Court thought, gone to starboard and passed under her stern. The Court also stated as its opinion that an indifferent look-out had been kept on the King Arthur, but praised both Captain Raffin and Mr. Speller for their prompt action after the accident, which, it had no doubt, had lessened the loss of life. The judgment stated that the captain and officers of the Zuari had lost their presence of mind and had rendered little or no assistance to save life or their steamer. It further appeared to the Court that Captain Raffin had not realised that he was still responsible for the navigation of the ship, though it was under the charge of a pilot.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

SIR ROWLAND WILSON, Bart., now on a tour through India, visited the High Court yesterday, and sat for some time on the Bench in the second division Court on the Appellate Side, in which Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood presided. Sir Rowland is a son of General Wilson, who commanded the garrison of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny. He is a Professor of the Cambridge University and Superintendent of Studies of the Indian candidates for the Civil Service Examination. He is at present staying with the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

THE examination of witnesses by the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission will commence at the Bombay Secretariat at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday next, not to-morrow, as previously intimated.

AN Austrian, at present in Secunderabad, has addressed H. E. the Nawab Salar Jung praying for the concession of the exclusive right of navigating the Godavery and its tributaries within the limits of these dominions for a term of 51 years. The concessionaire undertakes to build 10 steam launches, 60 cargo boats and floats; the last to be used in the reaches where steam launches and cargo boats cannot ply. He also asks for permission to cut down teak timber in the adjacent forests by payment of the usual royalty, for the construction of his boats, &c. The concessionaire further undertakes to pay to Government 2½ per cent. on the value of all produce and other goods exported by means of his vessels, and 5 per cent. on all imports similarly carried.

[redacted] total receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay has amounted to Rs. 7,1[redacted]35, which is Rs. 2,79,885 better than the esti[redacted]. The receipts from Bengal are Rs. 31,24,540 below the estimate, but those from Bombay are Rs. 34,04,425 above the estimates.

Up to the end of November last the value of gold imported into India was Rs. 1,01,51,275, while that of silver imported was Rs. 4,45,47,800. Deducting the exports of the two metals, the net imports amounted to Rs. 5,47,07,675. The assay value of coins and bullion received at the Mints was Rs. 3,01,29,050, and of that coined and examined Rs. 3,11,92,550.

VISCOUNT CROSS, Secretary of State for India, accompanied by Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., Secretary of the Public Works Department, India Office; Mr. A. M. Rendell, C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State for India; Major-General Hyde, R.E., Inspector-General of Railway Stores, India Office; and Mr. W. J. Maitland, Private Secretary, visited Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Company's works at Millwall the other day, and made an inspection of the Sukkur Railway Bridge, which is being constructed by that firm, a portion of which has been temporarily erected before being despatched to India. This large bridge will form the connecting link between the Indian railway system and the Quetta Railway.

IT is understood that the children of the late Rahim-un-Nisa Begum will receive an annual allowance of Rs. 25,000 from Jia-un-Nisa Begum, daughter of the late Mir Jafer Ali Khan of Surat.

SEEDEE ABDOO KADER KHAN, Nawab of Sacheen, returned to his own territories from Baroda on Thursday. He was received at the station by Khan Saheb Nhanoo Mian, Joint-Administrator, and the officers of the State.

MAHARANA CHHATRASINGJEE, the First Prince of the Rajpipla State, has arrived at Baroda, where he is the guest of the Gaekwar.

Truth says it is no secret that the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Beatrice are to be the principal heirs of the Queen's immense fortune, although it will take a good slice to provide in an adequate way for the Albany and Christian branches and for the children of the Princess Alice, only one of whom (Elizabeth, Grand Duchess Serge of Russia) is not dependent upon her relatives.

"THE future of lady doctors," writes "Atlas," "is in India. Three fully qualified M.D.s of the gentle and fast advancing sex sailed the other day in the Arabia for India. But because they really are wanted there they must be careful not to overstock the market." The Arabia is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

THE Commission representing the Suez Canal Company, on Dec. 18, concluded the arrangements with the Egyptian Government for widening the Canal. By this scheme the width of the Canal from Port Said to the Bitter Lakes is to be forty-four mètres, and thence to Suez sixty-five mètres.

IN consequence of the opposition of the French, and in the absence of any provision in the decrees for a temporary appointment to the railway administration, Mr. Vincent's appointment as acting president of Egyptian Railways has been abandoned. The opposition was headed by the French member of the Caisse. In reference to the office of *Procureur-General*, France insists upon the appointment of a Frenchman, and, failing this, compels the present invalided occupant of the post to remain, although he actually holds an appointment in Paris, and admits his incapacity owing to ill-health, and hints openly that he will be hostile to the Government which employs him if thus compelled to remain. These matters of minor importance show how in every trifling instance French influence is exercised to thwart the reorganization of Egypt, and how scrupulously the Anglo-Egyptian Government respect even exaggerated scruples. Contrasting these different attitudes, Europe will be able to judge who is really responsible for the prolonged occupation of Egypt.

DISQUIETING reports have been received from Yemen respecting the unruly Arab tribes in that region. The War Department is preparing to despatch reinforcements to the Seventh Army Corps, with guns and ammunition, and a general from the Stamboul Army Corps will be sent to take the command of the garrisons in that turbulent province.

M. PRESSEL has commenced negotiations with the Ottoman Government for the construction of a railway line between Ismid and Bagdad. As, however, the German and French capitalists with whom he was in communication did not offer suitable guarantees, M. Pressel has declined their assistance, and has entered into negotiations with some English financiers who are willing to give very sound guarantees.

It is reported from Hanoi that the French have occupied (without opposition) Monkai, where the Franco-Chinese Boundary Commission is shortly expected.

No small sensation has been caused among the friends of the late Resident-General in Tong-king by a circumstantial statement to the effect that before his death he had become reconciled to the Church, which at one time he had described as a "moral phylloxera, which must be extirpated," and that before he expired the last sacraments were administered to him. It is alleged that Monsignor Pinaud, Bishop of Kerso, has addressed a letter to Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome, in which he says :—

M. Paul Bert attended the ceremony of my consecration. He was deeply moved. After the ceremony he came into the vestry, and here is the textual version of what he said. "Monsieur l'Eveque, permit me to offer you my congratulations, in the name of France and on my own behalf. At this solemn moment I acknowledge, too late perhaps, the devotedness of those noble souls for whom faith and patriotism are identical terms. Like St. Paul, I too may be on the path to Damascus." But his conversion did not stop at this. M. Paul Bert received the last sacraments at the hands of the Abbe Davos, a Belgian priest. He was unable to receive the *viaticum*, owing to his difficulty in swallowing; but he received the extreme unction, and surrendered his soul in a most religious frame of mind.

On the other hand, the *Republique Francaise* publishes a letter, from which it appears that only a very few days before his death M. Paul Bert was hardly in his usual frame of mind. After being laid up for thirteen days he found himself well enough to see his chief secretary, M. Klobukovski, to whom he spoke in these terms :—"From the very first day I felt that I was lost; I am surprised that I am yet alive. The preoccupation as to the consequences of my malady on public opinion in France brought on a strange delirium, and in a kind of dream I drew up a telegram to M. de Freycinet acquainting him with my death, and describing my malady. I clearly recollect the terms of that telegram." Subsequently he spoke of having had another dream, which "would render it unnecessary for him to have recourse to Bishop Fuginier in order to go to Paradise." The *Univers* thinks the letter in the *Republique* is inconsistent with the story of the conversion. The public will form their own conclusions.

THE Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has voted 150,000 marks to be used for assisting scientific enterprise in opening up Central Africa to civilisation.

THERE is a persistent rumour in Potsdam, where resides the father of Colonel von Villaume, Military Representative of the German Emperor at St. Petersburg, that this officer has been shot by the Czar in a fit of rage; but in Berlin nothing is known of such a tragic incident in circles which could scarcely be ignorant of it had it occurred.

THE St. Petersburg police are reported to have succeeded in discovering a largely ramified confederation of a Nihilist character amongst the workmen in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Vladimir, where the greatest Russian manufactories are to be found. The serious troubles which have occurred during these last few days in three manufactories near St. Petersburg, and which made the intervention of considerable military forces necessary, were the first essay of that confederation. Fresh disturbances are expected in other manufactories. Numerous workmen have been arrested, but no leaders, the principal of whom seem to dwell abroad.

A RAILWAY catastrophe is reported from Charkow, in Russia, two trains having come into collision on Dec. 18. Both engines and seven carriages were smashed; one of the engine-drivers and three conductors being killed, and nine passengers. Over thirty passengers were injured.

THE Irish Government expect that they will derive great assistance in defeating the Plan of Campaign from the operation of the bankruptcy law. The landlord can make his defaulting tenants bankrupt, and the effect of that will be not only to deprive them of fixity of tenure, but of the value of their tenant right and improvements.

CARDINAL JACOBINI, Pontifical Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation to the Pope on the ground of ill-health, and although his Holiness refused to accept it, the question of appointing a successor to the Cardinal is being discussed at the Vatican.

A MEETING of merchants interested in the manufactured piece-goods trade with India was held on Monday, Dec. 20, at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to adopt a form of declaration in regard to the marking of lengths. A form sent out had received the signatures of a large number of Manchester firms; but as there had not been sufficient time to receive replies from India it was decided to adjourn the question to an early day in the new year.

THE *Deutsches Tageblatt* of Berlin rejoices at the rapid growth of German influence in Japan. Herr von Mohl, it says, a man who acted for some years as private secretary to the Empress, and is now German Consul at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Household Minister and Chief Master of the Ceremonies at the Court of Tokio. Not content with thus introducing European etiquette of the German type at her Court, the Empress of Japan has also taken a fancy to European costumes, and requisitioned the services of some Berlin dressmakers, who claim to turn out ladies' robes as well and fashionably as Worth, of Paris. To this formidable record of the growth of Teutonic influence at Tokio may be added the further item that several new public buildings, including even a House of Parliament, are now being erected in the Japanese capital by an eminent firm of Berlin architects.

THE Grandtully shootings in Perthshire, which were held last season by Mr. Sassoon, and in a former season by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, have been let to the Comté de Paris.

THE *Economist*, in a review of the Indian railway returns for the half year, says, they show that the Great Indian Peninsula has again forged decidedly ahead, while the Bombay, Baroda has just held its own, and the East Indian has lost ground. The returns of the other lines are less complete, but so far as they go, they are certainly favourable in the case of the Oude and Rohilkund and South Indian lines.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE War Office committee, which has been inquiring into the financial condition of the volunteer force and its ability to continue and maintain its efficiency on the present capitation grant, has now finished its sittings and agreed upon a report.

CAPTAIN ST. JOHN, R.N., is about to proceed to Gibraltar, to take over the position of senior naval officer there.

THE Home Government has issued orders for the purchase of a large number of horses in Canada of the stamp required for cavalry and artillery at the regulated price.

A DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Colonel L. O'Connor, V. C., late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has seen much active service.

SEVENTY of the new pattern Enfield-Martini rifles have, by order of the War Office authorities, been issued to the principal rifle clubs in the United Kingdom for experimental purposes. The rifles will be placed in the hands of practical shots, who have been requested to furnish reports.

THE Berkshire memorial of the gallantry and devotion of the men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment, who fell at Maiwand and in the Afghan campaign of 1879-80, was unveiled at Reading on Saturday, December 18, by Lord Wantage, V.C.

ALL the official returns of the volunteer corps throughout the kingdom for the year which ended on the 30th of November have now been sent in to the War Office, and though the exact figures have not yet been ascertained, it was found that they will exhibit a considerable increase over any previously reached. The number of enrolled men approaches 227,000, this being nearly 3,000 more than last year, and 12,000 more than in 1884. At the same time the number of efficients has increased in a rather greater ratio than the number of enrolled, and there will, it is understood, be quite 221,000, the total last year being 218,207, and in 1884, 208,365.

COLONEL FORD shortly vacates the important post of First Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and the step goes departmentally to Colonel A. H. Bushman, C.B. "This appointment," says a home paper, "will give general satisfaction, for Colonel Bushman is one of the best soldiers in India, a fact sufficiently proved by the splendid condition in which he left the 9th Lancers, when he gave up the command of that distinguished corps. For Colonel Ford, too, a good berth ought to be found somewhere, as, although he has only one small campaign in his card of war service, he is an able and popular staff-officer of large and varied experience."

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS and Mr. G. J. R. Rayment, A. V. D., have returned from the Persian Remount Mission, bringing with them about two hundred and fifty horses, and two hundred and thirty artillery mules. The bulk of the animals were marched through Persia to Bushire—some of the horses covering a thousand miles before they reached the sea—and thence by steamer to Bombay. It is noteworthy that not a single animal brought by the Mission between May and December was lost, and there was no serious accident on or off ship. The horses will be distributed among the "Gulf Batteries," the 8th Hussars, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the Madras Cavalry regiments.

STEADY progress is being made with the formation of the second battalion of the 5th Goorkhas at Abbottabad; and very good material has been obtained so far. By next autumn, the 2nd battalion, 5th Goorkhas, will be something like a regiment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The competition for the "Bayley Shield" took place yesterday at Coorla by "B" Company, with the following results :—

Rank and Name.	Points. Yards. 150	Yards. 300	Yards 700	Total Points.
Vol. W. A. Wickham ...	22	24	27	73
Cl. E. Thomas.....	27	23	22	72
Lt. T. M. English	26	18	26	70
Capt. R. S. Brown.....	23	21	23	67
Vl. W. Warner	23	25	14	62
„ W. G. Nicol	23	17	20	60
„ A. C. Owen	22	19	19	60
„ J. Waller	25	15	19	59
Sgt. N. Warne	21	15	17	53
Vl. C. J. Hall.....	25	15	13	53
Add.....	1	...	4	5
				634

Average 63·40.

DEATH OF SERGEANT BALLANTINE.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of the late Mr. William Ballantine, who for many years filled the office of magistrate at the Thames Police Court. He was born in London Jan. 3, 1812, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 6, 1834. For some years he practised in the criminal courts; in 1856 he was created a serjeant-at-law; and he was at one time engaged in many of the important causes tried in Westminster Hall. He received a patent of precedence from Lord Westbury. Amongst other causes he was counsel for the Claimant in his original suit to acquire the Tichborne baronetcy and estates (1871). He has the reputation of being a skilful cross-examiner, and was highly complimented in the House of Lords in a suit for a divorce which he conducted with success against Sir Fitzroy Kelly and other counsel of great eminence. In 1869 he was appointed by vote of the House of Commons to conduct, in conjunction with Mr. Barry, the Irish Attorney-General, the legal proceedings against the Mayor of Cork, Mr. O'Sullivan. That functionary had made himself conspicuous by the violent expression of his political sentiments on various occasions, and had eulogized, at a public banquet, the Fenian O'Farrell, who had attempted to assassinate the young Duke of Edinburgh in Australia. The House of Commons ordered a prosecution to be instituted, but Mr. O'Sullivan resigned his office, and consequently the affair came to an end. In 1875 Sergeant Ballantine received a brief to go "special" to India to defend a native prince, Mulhar Rao, the Gaikwar of Baroda, charged with an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident. The retainer was 5,000 guineas, and a further scale of fees was arranged, being estimated at not less than a further sum of 5,000 guineas. This honorarium is probably among the largest ever paid to counsel. The Commission which tried the case was divided in opinion, the native members holding the Gaikwar's guilt not proved, and the result was an acquittal; but her Majesty's Government deposed the Gaikwar on the ground of obvious incapacity and misconduct. Serjeant Ballantine is the author of "Experiences of a Barrister's Life," 1882.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJEE AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJEE has prepared a paper replying to the interragatories of the Public Service Commission. He prefaces his replies with the fol. lowing general remarks :—

The only firm rock upon wich a Foreign Ru le like that of the English, can be planted in a country like India, is that of equal justice to all British subjects, without any regard to any class or creed. The principles of high policy and statesmanship, which the statesmen of 1833 and 1858 laid down are the best and the only right ones that can be adopted by a civilized and advanced nation like England. Every deviation from this "plain path of duty" cannot but lead to troubles, complications and difficulties. Like a step-mother, England can win the love and affections of her step-children by treating them with the same love and justice with her own. Children might submit to tyranny and injustice from their own mother, but would always resent the least injustice from a step-mother.

The more firmly and steadfastly England would adhere to the noble principles of 1833 and 1858 the stronger would be her hold upon the loyalty, gratitude and attachment of the Indian people. Diverse as the races and the classes are in India, it will be the strongest self-interest of each and all to preserve the headship and rule of a just Power, under which all could be equally protected and prosperous.

Under the simple principle of equal justice to all, none could reasonably ask for special favours, and a host of complications and troubles would be avoided. As in the case of every law of nature, this moral law will gradually adjust everything into natural and harmonious action and development, though, as in all transitions, some temporary difficulties may occur. It is admitted from experience that the larger the field of competition, the higher is the standard of the results. By the simultaneous first examinations in India and England, India will have the benefit of the best talent of the country. The backward provinces or classes will be stimulated by emulation and ambition to spontaneous exertions, and the best help Government can give to them will be to aid them in their education. The best service that the leaders of such classes can do to their community is to encourage them to depend upon their own exertions to help to them to prepare themselves for fair and manly struggle, and thus to win their position both in the services and in other walks of life, and not under the debasing and demoralising influence of favouritism. This manly course will keep them backward for a short time, but it would be the best for them in the end. Favouritism *cannot* last long under the British administration. It must break down and these classes will have to begin their manly course then. The sooner they set themselves to work in that way, the better for them, and the quicker will they come to the front and obtain whatever they may deserve.

One of the best results of the first simultaneous examination in India and of the general carrying out of the 4th Resolution of the National Congress of 1885 will be a great impulse of education. The New York State Commission in their report say :—"Nor does there seem to be any reason to doubt that opening of the Public Service to competition will give to education here, as it did in Great Britain, a marvellous impulse." The requirement proposed in the 4th Resolution of the National Congress of India of last December, for the successful candidates of India to finish their studies and examinations with the successful candidates of England, is a very important matter. It has to be considered by us not as a condition to be imposed by Government, and as an injustice to us, but as a thing to be highly desired by ourselves in order that our native officials may in every possible way stand on a perfectly equal footing with their English colleagues and there may not be left any ground to cast any slur of inferiority upon them. Moreover, without a visit to, and study in, England for some time, our officials will never sufficiently acquire a full feeling of self-respect and equality with their English colleagues, their education will not acquire that finish which it is essential it should have, to administer an English system, by studying that system in its birth-place itself. The visit of the successful Indian candidates to England is much to be desired for our own benfit, at least for some years to come when experience will show the desirability or otherwise of continuing it.

The standard and tests of qualifications, Mental, Moral and Physical—to be alike for all candidates. Age to be same, and all British subjects to be admitted without any disqualification for race, creed, or colour. The competitions in the different provinces of India for the Uncovenanted services to be in the same way open and similar for all.

The circumstances of qualifications being alike, there should be no difference of pay, pension, leave, &c. &c., for the same office or duties.

The remark made by Sir C. Aitchison in his minute on the Age-question is well applicable to the whole question of the competition for the services. He says:—

"I think they are right in rejecting the Statutory system and resenting it as an unjust imputation upon their capacity and intellectual ability, and in demanding that the conditions of competitions shall be so framed as to make it possible for them to enter the competition on a fair footing as regards their European fellow subjects, and to win by their own exertions an honourable position in the Civil Service."

Such fair footing cannot be obtained by the Indian candidates without a simultaneous examination in India.

After dealing with the questions *seriatim* Mr. Dadabhoy concludes as follows :—

Though I have answered some of the questions, relating to schemes or details, and whatever may be their suitability, all I have to urge is, that the principle of 1833 and 1858 must be the foundation of the whole edifice, and every scheme be based upon and in accordance with it. We should not, after half a century of progress, be now deprived of our great charter in the slightest degree. Once this principle is faithfully adopted Government can easily arrange to devise suitable schemes to secure the best results. For the Covenanted services the machinery already exists, all that is necessary is to make the first competitive examination simultaneously in India with that of England. And for the Unconvenanted services, a Civil Service Commission may be devised, who would prepare suitable schemes in detail for every department and carry them out.

The chief point which I desire to urge is this. Let Government adopt any scheme of competition, only let every one,—European or Native—have a free and fair field, so that neither should be in any way handicapped, and all are subjected to the same tests.

No distinction of race, creed of colour being left, Government will be relieved of all the troubles and complications that must otherwise arise, and the whole machinery of Government will settle itself into smooth work under a just and sound principle, with benefit to the country and glory to the Rulers.

As I have often said the question of the services or foreign agency, is a question of the highest importance for the economic condition of India, and the material condition of the masses. It is the one "evil incident to a foreign rule" which requires to be *minimised as much as possible*, if English rule is to be a true and great blessing to India. The following words of the Secretary of State for India, shows what political danger also lies in this foreign "character of the Government":—

Parl. Ret. [c. 4868] 1886, page 4.

"The position of India in relation to taxation and the sources of the public revenues is very peculiar, not merely from the habits of the people, and their strong aversion to change, which is more especially exhibited to new forms of taxation, but likewise from *the character of the Government, which is in the hand of foreigners, who hold all the principal administrative offices, and form so large a part of the Army.* The impatience of new taxation which would have to be borne wholly as a consequence of the foreign rule imposed on the country, and virtually to meet additions to charges arising outside of the country, would constitute a political danger, the real magnitude of which it is to be feared is not at all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of, or concern in, the Government of India, but which those responsible for that Government have long regarded as of the most serious order." (The italics are mine.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th January, as compared with the statement of the 30th December :—

	Dec. 30. Rs.	Jan. 8. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public deposits at Head Office.....	57,44,371	42,07,515
do. do. at Branches.....	16,73,409	19,45,863
Other Deposits	1,77,03,192	1,70,41,336
Post Bills	14,045	7,151
Cash Credits undrawn.....	11,19,722	11,58,870
	3,87,54,939	3,68,60,735
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	41,77,034	32,48,840
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	31,25,749	32,31,657
Loans, on Security of do.....	59,76,603	54,60,856
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	3,264	4,913
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,80,63,332	1,77,94,162
Stamps.....	32,931	33,115
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	31,25,749	32,31,657
Cash Balances with Correspondence.....	5,14,662	4,53,808
Cash and Currency Notes.....	65,56,872	62,30,794
	3,87,54,939	3,68,60,735

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE ON BIMETALLISM.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE employed some of his leisure during the voyage to India in the Mahon to make the following notes on bimetallism which are published in the form of a letter in the *Times*:—"I wish to state some views about bimetallism for the consideration of its advocates. It means that both gold and silver be made legal tender at a fixed ratio—say, for illustration, 16 to one. Suppose also that the intrinsic value of silver is 24 to 1 of gold, or putting it in a simpler form, say that the legal tender of silver be made ten florins to a gold sovereign, while the intrinsic value of silver is only 15 florins to £1 gold. The effect of such a legal tender would, it appears, be as follows, all other trade circumstances remaining the same:—The producer of silver can take his silver to a mint to be coined. He cannot claim to be paid in gold from such mint. After he receives his coin, he will have to put it into circulation. Though his silver is legal tender, he will not be able to force it on the world, in exchange for any other commodity, at its legal-tender—*i.e.*, at its fictitious—value of ten florins to £1 gold. Take the ordinary instance of the hatter. Suppose the silver-holder goes to a hatter and offers ten florins for the hat, the price of which is originally one gold sovereign. The hatter knows that the intrinsic value of the ten florins is not equal to £1. He can and will, therefore, decline to part with his hat at ten florins. His easiest plan, to protect himself from receiving the lower metal at its fictitious value, would be to put the price on his hat in the lower metal at its intrinsic value—*i.e.*, at 15 florins.

"Thus, the trade, and in fact all people who can avoid receiving ten florins for £1 gold, will do so, in sheer self-defence. For the law which would now arbitrarily give a fictitious higher value to silver, and cause loss to existing gold creditors of all kinds, might at any time withdraw such fictitious value and cause loss to the silver-holders or creditors. There is no, nor can there be any, guarantee that this could or might not be done. So, though silver may be made legal tender at ten florins to £1, the world, knowing its intrinsic value, would not take it at any higher worth. It will decline to pay silver-producers 50 per cent. profit, or whatever it may be.

"If the gold basis of the notes of the Bank of England be repealed to-morrow, they will no longer hold their present undoubted currency. If the notes are issued simply on Government credit altogether, they will fluctuate like Consols, according to such credit and all other circumstances that affect Consols. In British India the paper currency is based on a reserve of silver and Government securities. If this sound basis be tampered with, the notes would fall in their value, even though 'the promise to pay on demand' of the Indian Government is printed on them. Nothing that is not intrinsically sound can be foisted on the world by any law. It would be like trying to stop or regulate the action of gravitation by law. The result would be that the actual currency will be reckoned in silver at its intrinsic value, gold being dealt with at its intrinsic premium, causing temporarily confusion and loss to the ignorant and to the existing gold claimants. The parties who would be compelled to receive silver at its legal tender would be all existing gold creditors of every kind, unless some provision is made for their protection. Government will be obliged to accept its revenue in silver at its legal or fictitious value. Government servants, and present holders of Government securities will also be obliged to accept the same. The loss to Government and their servants will be a permanent one unless taxation is increased and salaries raised. For, with the exception of Government servants, the rest of the world, who are free to make their contracts with Government, will protect themselves by basing their estimates and prices at the intrinsic value of silver, and Government will have to pay so.

"Will the Bank of England be bound to part with its gold at the offer of silver in exchange at its legal-tender value? If so, it will be the interest of the silver holders and producers to possess themselves of gold, as the most certain of the two metals in intrinsic value. If the bank is drained of its gold, what will be the effect on its notes? Will the present note-holders be obliged to accept silver at its fictitious value instead of gold to which they are entitled?

"The farmers will be able to sell their own produce at the intrinsic value of silver, but they will tender rents to the landlords at the legal-tender value of silver. Thus a new difficulty will arise between them till, by some arrangement, the dispute is settled. And so on will be the case with all sorts of existing claims in gold.

"The inconvenience of the carriage of the heavier weight of silver will partially operate against it, but in advanced commercial countries like England, this inconvenience will not be much felt, as all transaction, especially the larger ones, are conducted by cheques and clearing-houses.

"Whatever may be the effect of the increased demand for silver the object of the bimetallists that a fixed ratio between gold and silver will be forced upon the world by law is not likely to realized as long as there is an intrinsically different ratio between the values of the two metals.

"Now, if the above views be correct, the effect on British India will, it seems, be this. The pensioners in England who are entitled to receive their pensions in gold, the servants of the India Office, the existing present creditors holding railway and other gold loans, or others having any claims in gold on the India Office, will be obliged to receive silver at its fictitious value. But will they submit quietly to such a loss? Will they not force helpless British India to pay in gold, or, if in silver, at its intrinsic value? What will the English military authorities do? Will they demand payment in gold or in silver at its intrinsic value, or will they quietly submit to accept silver at its fictitious value? They will simply make up their claims or accounts in the intrinsic value of silver. The Anglo-Indian officials in British India will remain where they are. Their rupee converted into the florin in England will remain intrinsically 15 florins to the pound, or at whatever the intrinsic value of silver may be.

"The result, then, most likely, will be that British India will be left, where it is now, will have to remit home charges as at present with increased quantity of produce to make up the higher intrinsic value of gold payments; and the present distress and political danger, to which I shall refer futher on, will remain the same. The hope that India will be benefited by bimetallism will be, I am afraid, disappointed.

"Suppose, on the other hand, the views given above (viz., that the world will not take silver except at its intrinsic value only) be not correct, and that though the intrinsic value of silver be 15 florins to £1, it will, notwithstanding, be atcually raised 50 per cent. in its purchasing power; or that the world will pay to the producer of silver his 50 per cent. profit. Then the effect on British India will, I am afraid, be disastrous. Silver is not produced in British India. It has to be purchased by her with her produce. Being the last purchaser she has to pay the highest price for it. Now, if silver actually rises 50 per cent. in its purchasing power, British India will have to pay so much higher price for it. This means that the agriculturist will have to part with half as much more of his produce as he did before to get his rupee, which he has to pay for Government assessment. In other words, the tax on the taxpayer will, at one bound, be raised 50 per cent., or whatever the higher value of silver may be. On the other hand, Government servants will have, in effect, their salaries raised 50 per cent. at one bound. The taxpayer will be ruined and the tax-eater fattened. Not only will the whole present evil arising from the home charges remain undiminished, but the taxpayer will be burdened with additional taxation of 50 per cent. all round. This cannot but be disastrous; and the fears of political danger which both the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India have expressed, as below, will be vastly aggravated. The Government of India, in their letter of the 2nd of February last to the Secretary of State for India, thus express their fears and anxieties:—'This state of affairs would be an evil of the greatest magnitude in any country of the world; in a country such as India it is pregnant with danger.' The Secretary of State for India in his letter to the Treasury of the 26th of January last, in expressing similar fears, also points out the true cause of the whole evil of British India. He says :—

"'The position of India in relation to taxation and the sources of public revenue is very peculiar, ... but likewise from the character of the Government, which is in the hands of foreigners, who held all the principal administration offices and form so large a part of the army. The impatience of taxation, which would have to be borne wholly as a consequence of the foreign rule imposed on the country, and virtually to meet additions to charges arising outside the country would constitue a political danger, the real magnitude of which, it is to be feard, is not at all appreciated by persons who have no knowledge of or concern in the Government of India, but which those responsible for that government have long regarded as of the most serious order.'

"The whole matter is very important, and needs to be well considered from every point of view."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·899
Temperature of the Air	72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·4
Dew Point	59·3
Relative humidity of Air	·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	64·0
General Directions of Wind.* .. N. NE, NNE, ENE,	NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	250

* From midnight to midnight.]

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD RANDOLF CHURCHILL.

THE Home papers received by yesterday's mail steamer give full particulars of the circumstances attending the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. The *Times*, in making the announcement, says :—

We understand that the immediate cause of his Lordship's resignation was his unwillingness to burden the national finances with the sums deemed necessary by the Admiralty and War Office for the defence of the country. Lord Randolph Churchill considered the estimates of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty to be extravagant in view of existing financial difficulties, and not called for by the state of foreign affairs; but he failed to convince his two colleagues, who were supported in their demands by the authority of the Prime Minister. Sooner than place these estimates upon his Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resigned. We believe, moreover, that other circumstances have combined in the past few weeks to make Lord Randolph Churchill regard his position in the Ministry as a false one. He has not been satisfied with the shape which the legislative measures for Great Britain to be introduced next session have assumed after the discussion in the Cabinet. They do not appear to him adequate to the requirements of the country.

Some of the circumstances attending the resignation were most unusual. The *Standard* says :—

It is the privilege—or the duty—of the Prime Minister

Churchill has been working away for a long time at his Budget, and that it is now practically complete. For originality and grasp, as well as novelty and ability, there has been nothing like it in our time. What he has done has been to resign rather than be driven to become a party to subsidizing an obsolete system at the Admiralty and War Office, which means continually increasing outlay with continually diminishing economy, and without the possibility of securing the efficient fleet which Lord Charles Beresford is so wisely striving to secure. All agree that Lord Charles Beresford's views are correct, and should obtain; but no one, who is aware of the complete absence of control over the finances which exists at the Admiralty to-day, can fail to support Lord Randolph Churchill's refusal to sanction a large increase in the votes, unless, or until the country is provided with adequate guarantees that the whole of the money will go to make ships, and not in large measure to be wasted or diverted into wrong channels. As to the War Office, let me assure you that a rumour, which now amounts to almost a certainty, prevails that it has been discovered that hundreds of thousands of pounds, voted to provide guns for the navy, have been spent, but the guns and material for which they were voted are not forthcoming, and so a huge deficiency of from one-half to one million sterling will have to be provided for under this head alone in the estimates, although heavy supplemental estimates for both army and navy will have to be submitted to Parliament in addition. The truth is that the financial and business management of these two great spending Departments, and especially of the Admiralty, would disgrace a greengrocer's shop. Lord Randolph, therefore, puts his foot down as Chancellor of the Exchequer and says: "I will not allow the old evil system to go longer unreformed, or the public money to be voted in millions without practical result."

The *Morning Post*, in the course of its leading article commenting on the subject, says:—

Lord Randolph Churchill does not underrate the necessity of placing England in a position of absolute security in the event of war breaking out, and in this he is completely at one with the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. But he differs from them in thinking that it is unnecessary to increase the estimates to effect this object. Lord Randolph Churchill has in a thorough business-like manner examined the national accounts, and has taken careful note of the votes granted for the various Departments, and the way the money is spent. The result of this examination is to satisfy him that a great deal of the nation's money is wasted, and, furthermore, to convince him that with more care and supervision the sums already granted would be amply sufficient to secure all that it is now sought to obtain by additions to the estimates.

Immediately after hearing of the resignation of Lord Randloph, Lord Salisbury put himself in communication with Lord Hartington, who was then at Rome where he had gone for a short holiday. The *Times* says:—

There is every reason to believe that Lord Salisbury is prepared to repeat the offer which he made to Lord Hartington in the summer—namely, that he is ready either to serve under Lord Hartington, or to continue Prime Minister with Lord Hartington as leader in the House of Commons, or to stand aside and let Lord Hartington endeavour to form a strictly Liberal Unionist Ministry. It is thought that Lord Salisbury will be supported by his colleagues and his party generally in this patriotic course.

The telegraph has already informed us that Lord Salisbury's attempt to secure the active co-operation of Lord Hartington has failed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* anticipated this failure:—

The original idea of a coalition ministry was that the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Liberals should combine to form a Centre Government. Now, that the most Liberal member of the Conservative Ministry has placed himself outside the Cabinet, Lord Hartington is not very likely to accept even the post of Prime Minister. Even if Lord Hartington were willing to do so, it is doubtful whether he would be able to carry over with him any considerable number of Unionists. He certainly could not do so unless he found places for their leaders, and these places their leaders are at present by no means inclined to accept, even if the present placeholders were willing to make way for them. Under these circumstances, there is a growing disposition to regard the Salisbury Administration as doomed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on Dec. 23, at a private meeting of the Liberal Council at West Birmingham, made the following overture to the Gladstonians for reconciliation and co-operation. Commenting on Lord Randolph's resignation, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

I confess it seems to me possible—I fear it is probable—that the old Tory influences have gained the upper hand, and that we may be face to face with a Tory Government whose proposals no consistent Liberal will be able to support. I ask myself, in view of this startling change in the situation, what are the Gladstonian Liberals going to do? It seems to me they have a great, and perhaps a final, opportunity. Remember, as has been truly said here to-night, that we Liberals are agreed upon ninety-nine points of our programme. We only disagree upon one. Well, we are agreed, I say, upon, I believe, every important point of Liberal policy as affecting England, Scotland, and Wales. But I go further than that. I say even upon Irish matters; when I look into the thing I am more surprised at the number of points upon which we are agreed than at the remainder upon which, for the present, we must be content to differ. We are agreed, in the first place, in our repudiation of the state of lawlessness which has been brought about in Ireland by misguided men. It is not I alone, nor the Liberal Unionists alone, who denounce it. We have the assurance of Lord Ripon and others who know Mr. Gladstone's mind, that he himself is as much opposed, as he always has been, to anything in the nature of unconstitutional agitation. (Hear, hear.) But our agreement does not merely take a negative form. We are agreed as to the importance of the land question, which still in Ireland is the cause of almost all our difficulties. I am not prepared to admit, as I have already said, that the grievances of the Irish tenant are greater in kind of degree than the grievances of English or Scotch or Welsh tenants; but I admit they have grievances, and know that they are discontented, and I am convinced that they will remain so, and that there will be a ground ready prepared for the agitator, and for all who detest England and the English connection so long as the land question remains on its present footing. In that I agree entirely with the Gladstonian Liberals. I see that Lord Spencer and Mr. Morley the other day repeated what they had said again and again during the election, that the land question must be settled, or that the Irish difficulty would remain. If you observed—it is a very strong observation to make—if you observed that when the Home Rule Bill was defeated, and the Irish members went back to Ireland to arouse their people to indignation, they said not one word, or hardly one word, about Home Rule; but they went at once to the agrarian question as the point upon which they were certain to enlist the sympathies of the people. There is the real grievance of Ireland; there is the real problem we have to solve, and believe me, gentlemen, without solving this land question Home Rule is impossible; and I believe that if you solve it, Home Rule will be unnecessary. (Cheers.) Are we far apart upon the principles which ought to guide a settlement of the land question? I think not. I think we are all agreed that, with reference to past legislation, it is absolutely necessary, if we are to have peace, that the Irish tenant should be transformed into an Irish owner; that dual ownership has become impossible. As long as there are two properties in the land the tenant will always fall an easy prey to the agitator who endeavours to teach him how he may increase his share of the property at the expense of the property of somebody else. We must have one property in the land, and that the property of the tenant, and I do not believe it is beyond the reach of English statesmanship to devise a scheme by which that change can be effected without unnecessary risk to the British tax-payer. My opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill upon this point, as indeed upon everything else, has been grossly misrepresented, although my words remain in print to testify to what I have really said. I have never said that I was opposed to a great land scheme. What I have said was that I was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's bill chiefly on two grounds—first, that I believed it involved almost a certainty of loss which the British tax-payer ought not to be called upon to bear; and, secondly, that I was not prepared to do anything as a preliminary to an arrangement which would make Ireland a practically independent country. It is one thing to call in all the resources of the State to benefit those who are your own fellow-citizens and who share in your Government—who are a part of your nation; it is a different thing altogether to undertake a risk for those who are about to cut adrift from you—who are about to occupy an independent, if not a hostile, position. I believed it was possible to devise a plan—I have never doubted it; and I am convinced that sitting round a table and coming together in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, almost any three men, leaders of the Liberal party, although they may hold opposite views upon another branch of the question, would yet be able to arrange some scheme which would fulfil the condition, which we have laid down, which would not involve unnecessary or unfair risk to the British tax-payer, and yet would make, in a short time, the Irish tenant the owner of the land which he cultivates. Gentlemen, we could go even further in the direction of unity than I have already gone. Even upon this question of local government, the difference recedes if you come to think of it. We are all agreed, I imagine, as to the nature of a scheme which should be applicable to England and Scotland. We are all agreed to apply it, in principle at all events, with such alteration of detail as may be necessary, to the sister country of Ireland. We are prepared—none more so than I—to decentralize a system of administration which is known as Dublin Castle, which I believe has given rise to great abuse, and has naturally and justly caused the greatest irritation. We are prepared to give any extension you can ask of what is purely municipal government, and it is not until we have done all this that we reach the debatable ground upon which—at present, at all events—agreement is impossible. Now, gentlemen, I ask you, as sensible and practical men, Are we, the Liberal party, to remain disjointed for so long with one another, fighting an internecine strife for the benefit of our opponents, when there is so much good work to be done upon which we are all agreed, and to which we are all anxious to lay our hands? (Cheers.) Is it not possible, I say—and I am induced to make this appeal by the circumstances to which I have referred in an earlier part of my speech—is it not possible now, once more, that we may make an honest attempt, if not to agree upon every point, at least to agree upon this—that we will proceed to carry out all those vast changes, all those important reforms upon which there is no difference, and that we will leave it to time and to experience, and to free and frank discussion, to say whether, when we have accomplished all these, we shall not go one step further in the direction of the views of those who now, unfortunately, are our opponents. (Loud cheers.)

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY PROCLAIMED.

The Irish Government have followed up their action against Mr. Dillon and the other rent-receivers by the issue of a proclamation declaring the "plan of campaign" to be an unlawful and criminal conspiracy. The proclamation was issued on Saturday evening, December 18, in a supplement to the *Dublin Gazette*, and is in the following terms:—

Whereas, certain persons have for some time past, in promotion of a movement commonly called the "plan of campaign," combined and conspired together for the purpose of interfering with the Queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and especially of controlling the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland. And whereas, the persons aforesaid have sought to effect their designs by soliciting and inciting the tenants to refuse to pay the rents to which their landlords were entitled and to pay the same into the hands of strangers and others who have no right thereto. Now, we hereby warn all persons that the said movement, by whatsoever name it may be known, or by whatsoever means it may be carried out, is an unlawful and criminal conspiracy, and that every one who promotes and joins therein will expose himself to prosecution; and that all money receipts, books, and documents given or received for the purpose of the said conspiracy are liable to be seized, and the persons found in possession of the same to be arrested and brought to trial.

Summonses were served on Saturday, December 18, on Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Crilly, M.P., Mr. Sheehy, and Mr. M. Harris, M.P., citing them to appear in the Dublin Police Court on Thursday to answer a charge of conspiracy in carrying out the rents campaign. A similar summons has also been served upon Mr. W. Redmond, M.P. As the proceedings against Mr. Dillon and others at Loughrea were to be resumed on Thursday, notices have been served upon the parties concerned that those proceedings will not be gone on with. Along with the summons Mr. Dillon was served with a copy of the Queen's Bench order made last week, that he shall give bail for £2,000 to be of "good behaviour" or go to prison.

Several meetings were held on Sunday, December 19th, in support of the "plan of campaign." Mr. William O'Brien, addressing a meeting at Longford, said that the Government were obliged to fall back upon the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation to get rid of them. They were, however, not of them yet, and as long as there was an Irishman in the world to strike a blow against oppression they never would be rid of them. They did not object to a trial by a fair jury of their fellow-countrymen; but the whole proceedings of the Government were a dishonest conspiracy between Judge O'Brien and themselves to usurp the functions of a jury and to manufacture a verdict of illegality against this "plan of campaign," which they dare not seek from the authorized constitutional tribunal of a jury. He ventured to say that when all was over it was the landlords and their chums in Dublin Castle that would bite the dust, and not the tenantry of Ireland. They had given the Irish people a perfectly peaceful weapon to protect themselves in extreme cases from oppression and from rack-rents. If that weapon should be wrenched from their hands, and the Clanrikardes, Granards, and Annalys left free to extort and to evict, and to work their will upon a heart-broken and desperate tenantry, why, the Irish people were not going to lie down and die in the ditches this winter; and God forbid that they should lie down and die in the struggle as long as they had twenty millions of the Irish race to know the reason why. The tenantry of Ireland had learned now what to do, and how to do it for themselves, and if they were determined to protect themselves from oppressive rack-rents upon the lines of this "plan of campaign," they would give them advice and assistance that would enable them to do so—ay, and that would enable them to light their pipes with Lord Castlereagh's proclamation, just as they lighted their pipes with it the other Sunday in Sligo. The Government might arrest a man here and there by way of intimidating the tenantry; but for every man that they arrested the Irish Parliamentary party would have an action for damages for false imprisonment under this illegal proclamation.

MR. PARNELL AND THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

The following statement has been issued from the Irish Parliamentary Offices in London:—Mr. Parnell, M. P., and his mother, Mrs. Delia Parnell, have arrived in town, and are staying at the Euston Hotel. Mr. Parnell has been seriously ill from a sharp gastric attack with complications, but is now much better. He has been regaining strength rapidly during the last few weeks, and his medical attendant is confident that, with care, by the opening of Parliament he will be able to take part in the work of the session. Mr. Parnell does not propose to express any opinion as to the "plan of campaign" at present, as he is desirous first of going to Ireland, and having an opportunity of consulting with the gentlemen responsible for its origination and working, whom he has not seen since the close of last session. He also wishes for fuller information than that at present in his possession with regard to various matters before he speaks publicly on the subject. Mr. Parnell was not aware that the "plan of campaign" had been devised or was going to be proposed until he saw it in the newspapers. He hopes to be in Ireland in a few days.

RENEWAL OF OUTRAGES.

A greatly increased number of outrages have to be reported this week. A murder was committed in Armagh on Tuesday afternoon, (December 21). It seems that at about half-past two o'clock some persons went to the house of a man named John Proctor, in Dawson-street, and having called out the son John, a young man about twenty-two years of age, caught hold of him and stabbed him to death on the doorstep. Two medical men were on the spot soon after the occurrence, but could do nothing for the young man, who did not speak after receiving the fatal wound. Two men, named Garthen and M'Kinney, have been arrested on suspicion. James Goggin, a farmer, and head gamekeeper to Mr. Crosbie, Ardfert Abbey, was with his wife returning to his home at Ballinfrear, twelve miles from Tralee, on Saturday night, when he was surprised to find his house in the possession of a gang of Moonlighters. One man, who carried a gun, ran forward to seize him; but Goggin made for his gig, the horse not having been unharnessed. Two shots were fired at him, but he with his wife escaped. Meantime three policemen on patrol arrived, and were leading a man off by a short cut at the back of the house when they were seen by the Moonlighters, who were very numerous. Some twenty shots were fired at the police, and Constable Fitzgerald was shot in the leg. The police fired their revolvers, but the Moonlighters escaped. Fitzgerald's leg was found to be fractured, and it was feared that it would have to be amputated. Two process-servers, named M'Manus and Tracy, proceeded on Saturday to Rahan, near Fullamore to serve processes for rents. They were set upon by a band of men and badly beaten. The processes were taken from them and destroyed, and one of the servers was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the Hospital. In King's county on Saturday a bailiff named Quinn, who was the only man who would consent to perform the duty, was engaged in the Allycumber district serving civil bills for shop-debts. When his presence became known the chapel-bell was rung, a mob collected, his return journey was blocked with stone walls built across the road, and he himself was assailed with stones. The carman who drove him endeavoured to clear a passage for his car; and Quinn meanwhile had to take shelter under the car, the stones raining down on the vehicle so that the well of the car was fairly loaded with them. Quinn, who was a feeble old man, sustained such severe injuries that he died on Wednesday morning. At Ballydonahoe, county Kerry, on Saturday night, a farmhouse in the custody of two caretakers, protected by a police party, was set fire to in their absence at Listowel, and they returned to find it destroyed.

After a meeting of the National League held in Killarney on Sunday, Dec. 29, an extensive Moonlighting raid was made in the surrounding districts. The Moonlighters, disguised and armed with revolvers, entered the house of a man named O'Sullivan, about three miles from the town. O'Sullivan faced them, and having a gun and revolver he dared them to fire, and then discharged one chamber of his own revolver. The marauders immediately decamped, promising, however, to call again. They proceeded to several other houses whence they obtained arms and money. O'Sullivan knows no reason why he should have been selected for a visit, except that he paid his rent and did not attend the meeting at Killarney.

The Sligo Assizes were re-opened on Monday, Dec. 20. Chief Baron Palles now quashed the old jury panel, and a new one was called over. To this latter also counsel for the defendants in the Woodford eviction cases took exception on the ground that it was constructed with fraud, partiality, and wilful misconduct, and triers were sworn to adjudicate on the point. It was mentioned in the course of the proceedings that Father Fahy had been liberated by order of the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

The members of the Bulgarian deputation have been received separately and informally in Berlin by Count Herbert Bismarck, who is stated to have advised them to come to an understanding with Russia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The reception of the deputation by Count Herbert Bismarck was friendly enough in point of form, but very discouraging with regard to substance; and it will take all the warmth of an English welcome before the elasticity of their hopes is quite restored. They called and left cards on all the ambassadors here, but his Turkish Excellency was the only Excellency who opened his door to the delegates. Twice did they go to the Russian Ambassador's, and twice they were told that Count Schouvaloff was "not at home." No one has invited them to dinner, their goings out and their comings in have interested but a very few; and indeed by the official world they have almost been looked upon in the light of firebrands. The German Government continues to avoid the very appearance of anything that could possibly give umbrage in St. Petersburg; and this is the reason why the Bulgarian delegates have been treated there so very much more coldly than in Vienna. It is for this reason, too, that the *North German Gazette* replies in a sympathetic strain to the recent peaceful piping of the official *Gazette* at St. Petersburg.

Great disappointment is, it is stated, felt in Sophia at the result of the interview between Count Herbert Bismarck and the Bulgarian deputation, and it appears that a disagreeable impression has also been produced in Hungary, where it is feared that Germany and Austria-Hungary are not in unison on the Eastern question. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

In Ministerial and Court circles here some annoyance is displayed owing to the indirect censure passed on the Bulgarian policy of the Vienna Cabinet by the Berlin Foreign Office. The Bulgarian delegates were recognized here as a deputation, and received by the Foreign Minister himself; in Berlin they were treated as private gentlemen by the Secretary of State. The Vienna Foreign Office also secured for the deputies an interview with Count Lobanoff, but no such intervention was thought advisable in Berlin. Finally, the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, in which Austrian personages of exalted rank have taken a lively interest, is treated in Berlin as non-existent. The Emperor of Austria does his best to soothe the wounded feelings of the Coburg family, and on Tuesday he gave a long audience to Prince Philip, the eldest brother of Prince Ferdinand. The Crown Prince and the other Archdukes are also doing what they can to reconcile the Coburg family to disagreeable facts, but it cannot be denied that the German official treatment of this candidature has created a certain amount of ill-feeling in Vienna.

The candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg for the Bulgarian throne is now considered in Vienna to be practically abandoned, and it is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government is determined to uphold the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia.

The Rustchuk correspondent of the *Times* says that a disturbance broke out at Sistova on Monday, December 20. About thirty persons, headed by a retired lieutenant named Constantinoff, endeavoured to make a public demonstration against the Regency. The townspeople, however, flocked out and dispersed the rioters. Constantinoff was arrested and the town is now quiet.

RUMOURS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

A home paper writing just before the departure of the mail says.—"The air is full of rumours of war and of warlike preparations. The relations of Germany and Russia are said to be exceedingly strained. It is believed in Berlin that the peaceful tone of the official Russian press is only feigned, unimpeachable proofs being at hand that the Panslavists are most energetically working to provoke war, and that the massing of troops on the frontier is going on incessantly. As yet the Czar has not yielded to the insane advice of those who are urging him on; but his present mental condition renders exact calculation as to his decisions impossible. Since the above was written Reuter has informed us of a treaty between Russia and Germany in which the former engages not to interfere in the event of a war between Germany and France, and the latter in the event of hostilities breaking out between Russia and Austria."

The Russian correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* reports that the party in favour of war with Austria is daily increasing, as is also that party which, in the hopes of a French alliance, looks forward to a war with Germany. From the French side, we have the assurance of M. Clemenceau's organ, the *Justice*, that war can only take place on the eastern frontier if the Germans persist in fastening a quarrel upon the French without a shadow of pretext.

It is reported that Austria has given an order for 400,000 repeating rifles to be delivered not later than March. Extensive armaments are reported on the part of Russia. A despatch from Prague states that gunmakers in that city have been engaged to go to Russia, and Russian agents are said to be travelling in Bohemia in order to conclude similar engagements. The Cracow papers are again filled with detail accounts of the Russian preparations, of councils of war at Gatchina, the concentration of troops on the Radziviloff-Dubno-Rosono line, etc. They further announce, on the authority of "an excellent Russian military source," that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has elaborated the plan of a Russian campaign in Central Asia next spring. The formidable armaments undertaken by the French Government have caused an uneasy feeling in that country. The new engines of war for the forts and the new rifles for the army are to be completed by the spring, and this is thought to bode no good to the peace of the near future. All the State manufactories are now working to their utmost capacity. It is reported that Italy is also preparing for war; and from Philippopolis we hear that Turkey is massing an enormous number of troops in Macedonia. "On the 13th inst. there were 113 infantry battalions, five cavalry regiments, and thirty-two batteries of artillery. Most of these troops are camping in the district of Djumaja."

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The 81st report of the East Indian Railway Company dealing with the working of the line for the half-year ended June 30 shows a gross revenue of £2,307,756, against £2,275,406, the working expenses being £793,787, against £765,684, and the net earning £1,514,019 against £1,509,722. The company's share of the surplus profits, less income-tax of Rs. 28,282, paid in India, is Rs. 10,57,770, inclusive of Rs. 82,728 in respect of the working of the State and Tarkessur lines, &c. This amount has been brought home at the rate of exchange in 1s. 5 11-16d. the rupee, and has produced £77,906, which, together with the balance remaining after the last division, enables the board to recommend a dividend for the half year at the rate of £1 4s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. In the last report the board stated that the whole of the materials for the Hughli Bridge had arrived in India, and they now say that the cantilever, or central span, has been put together *in situ*—that the side spans of 420 feet each, having been erected on the viaducts on either side of the rivers, on the 8th of November the span on the Hughli (or right) side was successfully launched, and is now in its proper position, with one end resting on the cantilever and the other on the shore abutment. The Nyhatti span will be launched about the 20th instant, and, as the appliances have all proved efficient, no difficulty is anticipated. Since the date of the last report, the board, having been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, have, after mature reflection, resolved to waive for the present their first proposal for separate access to Calcutta by a line under their sole control, and they entertain a confident hope that they will be able to make arrangements with the Secretary of State for running powers over the Eastern Bengal (State) Line, on terms that will allow of the development of the purpose always in view in the construction of the bridge.

A memorandum sent out by the South Indian Railway Company for the half year ending June 30 states that the gross earnings for that period were £233,374, against £220,627, the expenditure £155,724, against £138,718, and the net revenue £77,650, against £81,909, the proportion of expenses to revenue being 66·72 per cent., against 62·87 per cent. The net profits are equal to a return of 3·45 per cent. per annum on the total capital raised, exclusive of capital not bearing interest, and fall short of the guaranteed interest by £25,425. The gross earnings for the half year are, it is stated, the highest on record, but the increase in the working expenses was partly due to the repairing of damages cause by the floods of 1884; there having also been heavy renewals of permanent way, on account of the substitution of 50lb. bull-headed rails for the old 41lb. rails.

The 62nd half-yearly general meeting of the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Major-General J. S. Trevor, R. E., C. S. I., in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that after paying the proprietors a dividend of £4 3s. 6d., after paying the Indian income-tax for 1886, for the whole year—amounting to about 1s. per cent. on their stock—and after handing over to the Government as their share of the surplus profits over 5 per cent., upwards of 32 lakhs of rupees, or about £240,000, they were still able to carry forward over £5,000, which was equal to nearly 1s. 6d. per cent. on their stock towards the dividend of the current half-year. They were led to think, from telegraphic advices from their agent, that the company's share of surplus profits in the current half-year would amount to about four lakhs of rupees, and that added to the balance now carried forward would, he hoped, if they could get the money home at 1s. 5d. exchange, enable them to recommend in due time a dividend of 8s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the 2½ per cent. guaranteed interest, making a total dividend for the year 1886 of £7 2s. per cent. on their stock, against £6 17s. 6d. per cent. in 1885. He hoped, knowing how carefully their agent drew his forecasts, that the surplus dividend would be 10s. per cent. instead of 8s. 6d. As regards the taking over the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway, while in the year ended June 30, 1885, when the line was completed throughout, the surplus earnings over 5 per cent. amounted to only about 4½ lakhs of rupees, the surplus in the year ended June 30 last amounted to 31,40,000 rupees, of which the Government had received 25,12,000 rupees, and the company 6,28,000 rupees, which was equal to about 12s. 6d. per cent. on their stock. That, however, was not the whole benefit which had been derived from placing their line and the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway under one management. The surplus receipts of their own line over 5 per cent. had increased from about £210,000 in 1883 to close on £112,000 in the year ended June last, and in that increase the company and the Government had been equal participators. As regards the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, it was too early yet to speak confidently whether the terms were a success; but their agent assured them that, as far as matters had gone, he had very good reason to be satisfied with the results. Last busy season it became apparent that if there was to be any further expansion of trade, large sections of the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway would have to be doubled to permit of the traffic being carried. To meet the difficulty, the directors had offered, subject to the proprietors' sanction under the company's guarantee, to extend the Godhra branch of their railway on the broad gauge to Rutlam on the Ajmere-Indore branch of the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway. Their proposals were under the consideration of the Government in India, but before long some measures must be taken to deal with the difficulties that had arisen on the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway by its construction on the metre gauge. If they looked at the map they would see that that line bifurcated at both ends, and that in the middle between Ajmere and Bandikui the traffic collected on those branches had to be conducted on a single line. There was between Delhi, Rewari, Ferozepore and Umballa a very rich tract of country, watered by the Western Jumna Canal, full of agricultural produce and densely populated. A railway traversing it could be easily and cheaply made, and if extended to Khalka, at the foot of the Simla mountains, it would pay well, and be a great convenience to the Government of India, who resided at Simla for seven months in the year. They had suggested to Government that the company should be allowed to endeavour to organize a company—affiliated to their own in unity of management, but otherwise independent—to make a railway from some place on the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway near Ajmere on a direct line to Umballa and Khalka. The proposals had only within the last few days been submitted to the Secretary of State. Mr. S. J. Wilde seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was afterwards declared.

The 74th half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said that it was most satisfactory to see that the larger number of passengers and the greater weight of goods had been carried with a less train mileage by 361,775 miles. Notwithstanding their favourable report, the surplus dividend of 24s., which he ventured to predict at the last meeting, was not so great as they had had on two other occasions. The main cause of that was the reduction in the value of silver. Had the exchange been the same this year as it was in 1882 and 1883, they would have divided much nearer between 27s. and 28s. One of the minor items which also affected their dividend was the income-tax which the Indian Government had been compelled, by its exigencies, to impose upon all industrial undertakings. The directors attached great importance to the wheat traffic, and the quantity carried had been greater than in any previous half-year, the receipts having amounted to £421,000. From figures which had been furnished to him by his colleague, Mr. Alexander H. Campbell, it appeared that out of the total of 405,000 or 406,000 tons of wheat sent from Bombay during the year, only 139,000 tons were sent to England. 99,000 tons to France and 198,000 tons (nearly half) to Italy and Italian ports. For some years to come he looked for a continued increase in the wheat traffic; and it was very satisfactory to see the extended markets to which the wheat found its way. Of the wheat shipped from Bombay 78 per cent. of the whole quantity was brought down by their railway, 22 per cent. being supplied by the Baroda Railway. They had also to congratulate themselves on the decided recovery in the cotton traffic. The other great staple of their railway, linseed, had fallen off very considerably. As far as he remembered, the decrease compared with 1885 was about 100,000 tons, but that was owing to the greater part of the crop in their district having been destroyed by rains. Salt, which was a very important part of their traffic—as it was a down and not an up transport—had also somewhat fallen off, owing, as their officials believed, to some suspicion on the part of the natives that the duty was going to be reduced, the salt, therefore, being kept back. Their greatest hindrance hitherto, in comparison with other railways, had been that the down traffic had been very much less than the up traffic, having been in the proportion of about one-third to two-thirds. This year that difference had been very considerably modified. The down traffic had increased mainly, he apprehended, from the quantity of railway material they had had to carry for other lines. That being the case, it was a very hopeful feature, for every fresh railway opened in any part of India, except in the extreme east, acted as a feeder to their railway. The increase in the passenger traffic was very gratifying, not only because it produced a fair revenue to the company, but also, as he had more than once tried to explain, because it showed that the means of the people of India were increasing. Mr. A. H. Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and a resolution was afterwards passed declaring a dividend of £1 4s. per cent. out of surplus profits in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2½ per cent. The chairman subsequently announced that, for the first time in the history of the company, they hoped to be able to pay a small dividend for the second half of the year (the current half-year.)

The second half-yearly general meeting of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited)) was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Colonel J. Holland presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that they had only made a very small beginning as yet. The report referred to the progress of the various lines of which their undertaking consisted. It showed that 41 miles were opened, and it was hoped that 95 miles more would be opened by the end of the coming year. That was from Cawnpore to Jhansi. Jhansi would be their central station and head-quarters, where all their various lines would converge; and they trusted that at no very remote period they would have extensive crops flowing in from the Indian Midland through the Great Indian Peninsula to the magnificent harbour of Bombay, which was capable of containing the crops of all India. In their prospectus the hope was expressed that the lines would be completed within five years. They had no doubt that that hope would be fulfilled, and that the greater part of the railway would be opened and producing profit within three or three-and-a-half years instead of five. He was glad to say that one of the difficulties in the construction of the railway had practically vanished—he referred to the transit duties which the native States throughout India had been very much in the habit of imposing on all goods passing through their countries. He recognized the assistance which Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir Henry Daly (now a director of the company) had rendered in inducing the Government to at length sanction the line which the company were constructing; and afterwards expressed the regret which the Board had felt in accepting the resignation of Mr. Andrew R. Scoble, Q.C., on the appointment of that gentleman as a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., in seconding the motion, endorsed all that the chairman had said as to the benefit which the completion of their undertaking would confer on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other Indian railways. The motion was carried unanimously.

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FINANCING THE RED SEA TRADE.

The *Statesman* says:—The Italians seem to be making the most of their new possession, Massowa, in trying to make it a centre of Italian commerce. The Italian papers complain of the difficulty and embarrassment experienced by Italian traders in financing for their produce, owing to the want of any banking institutions at Aden. The difficulty has at last, we understand, been overcome to a great extent, by an arrangement between the Italian bankers and the well-known firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee at Bombay. These gentlemen, who have been one of the leading firms in the East, for the last fifty years, have now arranged, we are told, to assist the Italian traders in the Red Sea, by negotiating their drafts at Aden, through the enterprising native merchants of Bombay engaged in the Zanzibar trade, and that of the Red Sea ports, these native firms having constant occasion to remit to Bombay. The same course has been followed with great success in the last four or five years, by the French traders in Zanzibar and Mozambique, who instead of financing their wants by drafts on Europe, as they were formerly obliged to do, now draw exclusively, we believe, on Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, under credits from bankers in Marseilles. The failure of Roux de Frecinet and Co., some time ago, and the losses entailed thereby on the native traders who held their papers on Marseilles, have made the new system of drawing in rupees on Bombay a very popular one, and as Messrs. Hormarjee, in spite of their large European connections, are purely an Eastern house, and the buyers of the drafts in Aden are chiefly natives, the arrangement has so far worked most satisfactorily. The new arrangement with the Italian traders, for the same facilities, began with the new year, and will no doubt prove remunerative to all parties concerned therein.

It is impossible not to view with interest and pride the expansion of this old Parsee firm, nor to recal without distress the events of 1864-66 which wrecked the fortunes of so many great establishments of the same community, when the Camas, the Wadias, the Dadysetts, and others were shaken to their foundations, if not destroyed. We were greatly interested in the presence, at the late Congress, of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, one of the sons of the venerable Framjee Nusserwanjee who himself survives at the age of 84 in the possession of all his faculties, constituting a link between the memory of the days when that fine old man the first Parsee Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was the head of the great and interesting community, and the present generation. Our old and respected fellow-townsman, Manockjee Rustomjee, though upwards of 70 years of age, belongs to the second generation of the princely houses whose ships and commerce filled the Canton and Indian waters, and whose fame was literally world-wide. There are still great Parsee houses, we rejoice to see, in Bombay, second only, if at all, to Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. The venerable Framjee Nusserwanjee, to whom we have referred above, is, we suppose, the head of the present Parsee mercantile community, and represents in his own person, or recals the Friths, Wallaces, and Sands, with whom he was partner half a century ago. Bombay has been the special home of the Parsee community for nearly a century, some of its leading families having been domiciled in the island for the last 170 years. Calcutta has not been so fortunate, but the house of Messrs. D. B. Mehta and Co. in our midst, prominently engaged in one of the leading industries of the Hooghly, worthily represents this interesting race amongst us.

THE INCOMES OF ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS.

The following letter by Colonel Hughes Hallett, M P., appeared in the *Morning Post* of Dec. 18:—

"Now that the Royal Commission on the Gold and Silver Currency is sitting, will you allow me to draw attention to a point in question, as it affects India, which seems to be almost universally misunderstood? In the interests of Anglo-Indian officials, I had a motion on the notice paper in the session before last relative to the depreciation of the rupee in India. This motion I was obliged to postpone time after time on account of the debate on the Irish Government Bill, which took precedence of all private motions. The subsequent institutions of the Royal Commission, to which I have referred, rendered unnecessary the bringing foward the motion at all, as the subject of it would presumably be dealt with by the Commission in the course of its sittings. The slightest acquaintance with the subject puts beyond doubt the fact that of all classes in India those who suffer the most from the fall in silver are Government officials—that is, persons whose incomes consist of a fixed number of rupees. The producer probably gains—although experts differ on the matter—but at the worst he cannot in the long run lose. The merchant loses with one hand, no doubt, but with the other he gains. The tradesman recoups himself for the depreciation of the rupee by the beautifully simple process of increasing his prices. The private employe demands higher salary, if indeed he is not already on a sterling engagement. The one unfortunate who must perforce sit with folded hands and accept the full loss by exchange, without the power of mitigating it, is the Government servant, soldier, or civilian; and yet, strangely enough, the Government servant is not mentioned in the Treasury Minute which lays down the lines of inquiry for the Commission. I mean that he is not expressly mentioned, for it is apparently considered that his wrongs are sufficiently recognised by lumping him with the general herd of 'persons in India who have to make remittances home in gold,' and to this extent the Commission will doubtless pay attention to him.

"Now, sir, this is only another instance of the mistake made by almost every one who speaks on this subject. Ninety-nine out of one hundred, even of those who ought to know better, will tell you, 'Oh yes, Anglo-Indian officials—poor wretches—the depreciation of the rupee makes them terrible losers when they have to remit money home;' and the speaker honestly believes that the official's loss begins and ends with—is, in fact, exactly confined to sums remitted to England. He believes that the official loses on the money he remits for his children's education, on the money he remits for the support of his wife when obliged to go home sick, on the money he remits to meet London bills; but there his belief stops. His vision embraces nothing beyond sums remitted direct in cash to the English creditor, and the result is that the wrong suffered by Anglo-Indian officials is cruelly underestimated. The simple truth is this. The man on a fixed rupee-income loses to the full extent of the depreciation of the rupee, not only on (*a*) all cash remittances home for whatever purpose, but also on (*b*) all purchases in India of articles imported from Europe and Australia. How any one can fail to see this is a mystery.

"The nominal or par value of a rupee—to use a convenient, though, strictly speaking, an inaccurate term—is two shillings. All salaries were arranged on an assumption of this value; and even now, after fourteen years of varying depreciation, it is the value to which reference is invariably made. When quoted at 1s. 4d.—of late a familiar figure—the rupee is said to be 33 per cent. below par, and each rise or fall of 1d. is said to be, roughly, a rise or fall of 1 per cent. In other words, a salary of 500 rupees a month was intended to be equal to, and for many years was more than equal to, 50*l.* a month; and it was intended that, if an official had to pay 10*l.* in England, he should be able to do so by payment of 100 rupees in India. But the rupee is now worth about two-thirds of 2s., and consequently, if an official has to make good 10*l.* in England, he must pay 150 rupees in India, thereby he loses 33 per cent. This is plain enough, and every one recognises this loss, which is a case of direct remittance. There is, however, another aspect to the question. An official has occasion, say, for a sa

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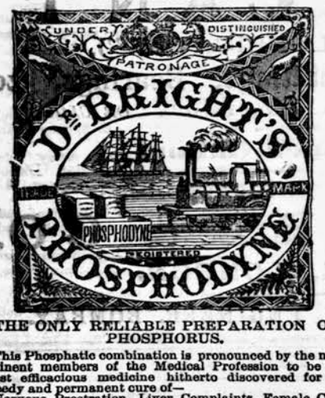

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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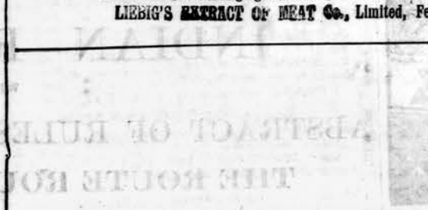

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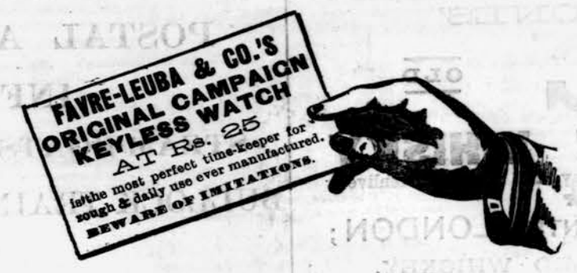
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